

AN 1202. f. 1.
20.
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Earl of GALWAY'S
Messire de Rouigny (H. de)
CONDUCT *H.*
IN
Spain and Portugal.

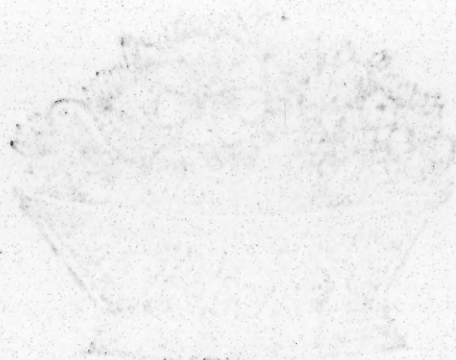
— Careat Successibus opto,
Quisquis, ab Eventu, Facta notanda putat.
Ovid. Epist. II.

The Second Edition Corrected.



L O N D O N
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W. Musgrave.



THE INTRODUCTION.



THE following Sheets are publish'd with no other Design than to do Justice to a Nobleman, who having served both their Late and Present Majesties, and the Nation, in several eminent Stations, Civil and Military, with unblemish'd Honour, and Integrity: And with such Zeal, Publick Spirit, and Disinterestedness as are scarce to be parallel'd in the History of these latter Ages, has, lately, had the Misfortune to be occasionally involv'd in a Censure.

Tho' Reputation be the nearest and tenderest Concern of a Man of Honour, and such as is adequate to Life it self: Yet my Ld. Galway would have sat contented with the Consciousness of having, on all Occasions, perform'd his Duty; and with the honourable Terms in which he was spoken of, by the most illustrious and most considerable Persons of Both Parties, when his Name was mention'd; which amounts to little less

The Introduction.

*than a Publick Acknowledgment of his Services. He knows that such Solemn Compliments are generally owing to the Prevalence of a Party: And as his Lordship never embrac'd any other Interest than the QUEEN's, and of the Publick, He never coveted an Honour, for the Attain- ing of which, he should be oblig'd to force his Natural Inclination, which is to do Good to All, and Offend None. Besides, His Lordship has learn'd, both from his late ingenious Friend, Monsieur de St. Evre- mond, and his own Experience, That **

* St. Evre-
mond, in a
Letter to the
Mareschal de
Grammont.

Those in whose Power it is to do all they please, are not so severe upon us, as other- wise they might, when they see us pa- tiently submit to their Decisions; that Opposition does but inflame their Resent- ment, without lessening their Power: But that upon a Change either of Interest, or Humour, a Man is extoll'd to the Skies for that very Thing, which had occa- sion'd his Disgrace. He therefore can hear himself censured without Reason; and after a slight Justification, because he would neither be altogether wanting to himself, nor incense the World by too full a Vin- dication of his Conduct, he patiently ex- pects that People will, at last, be undeceiv'd.

*These are my Lord Galway's modest Sentiments: But those who have almost an equal Concern in his Lordship's Reputation with himself, thought it their Duty to vir-
dicate.*

The Introduction.

dicate him, by Communicating to the Publick a faithful Abstract of the Memoirs of some Officers of Distinction, that have constantly attended his Lordship in Spain and Portugal: The rather, because, by the same Means, they will justify what those Noble Persons have said in his Behalf, who generously stood up in his Lordship's Defence.

A bare Narrative of my Lord Galway's Actions would have been sufficient to gain him the Esteem, Admiration, and Acknowledgment of all unprejudic'd and impartial Men: But the Author of the Account of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct, &c. having, either out of his own Head, and to curry Favour, or by Direction, intermix'd the Original Papers he receiv'd from that Noble Peer, with Observations of his own, containing, besides Inconsistencies with himself, many unfair, ill-grounded, and injurious Reflections on the Earl of Galway: The Compilers of these Sheets were under an indispensible Necessity to confute him. This we found a very easy Task; those very Papers which Dr. Freind quotes, having furnish'd us with irrefragable Arguments for that Purpose; and having, as we hope, entirely defeated that Writer's Cavils, we think all material Objections, rais'd against my Ld. Galway, fully removed.

It has indeed, by some Persons, been suggested

The Introduction.

suggested as a Fault in the Late Ministry, the committing the Command of the British Forces in Spain and Portugal, to an UNFORTUNATE FOREIGNER: Which Reflection is no less spiteful, than ungenerous.

As to my Lord Galway's being a Foreigner, it cannot be objected against him, but by such as are Strangers in their own Country; and unacquainted either with the British Hospitality, or with the receiv'd Maxim, that Wisdom and Valour are of all Nations. His Lordship was born in France, 'tis true; but of a Family with whom, one of the most Illustrious of England, even that of the Russels, do not blush to own an Alliance. His Lordship's Father, the Marquis de Ruvigny, serv'd with great Reputatien in the Armies of the most Christian King; was gradually advanc'd to the Post of Lieutenant General; and might have been made a Marshal of France, if he would have chang'd his Religion. He was no less distinguish'd by his Personal Merit, than by his Embassies to King Charles II. and by the high Character he bore at the Court of France, of Representative of all the Protestants of that Kingdom, in which he was succeeded by his Worthby Son, my Lord Galway; who, upon the Persecution, relinquish'd a very plentiful Estate to follow the Dictates of his Conscience. His
Military

The Introduction.

Military and Political Abilities could not fail recommending him to the late King William, (of ever glorious Memory) who employ'd him in several Capacities, & ever look'd upon him as one of his Best Servants, and Wifest Counsellors. So entire an Approbation from that Great Prince, is a sufficient Panegyrick upon my Lord Galway: To which we may add this Observation, that tho' he had very profitable Employments, he never took Care of his own Fortune, but bestow'd the best Part of what he could spare, from the Charge attending his divers Posts, (all which he maintain'd with great Dignity, and equal Credit to his Sovereign and himself) on Charitable Uses; insomuch that upon the Death of the late King, he had scarce provided for himself a Competency to live like a private Gentleman in the Country. To this we may also add, That the King of France, who must be allow'd to be a good Judge of Men, had so great an Idea of my Lord Galway's Abilities, that after his Lordship's coming over, he had an offer made him, to have his Revenues remitted hither, provided he did not serve against France. I am confidens to say, That a Person of such extraordinary Merit, will never be reflected on, for being a Foreigner, in any Civiliz'd Country.

*As to my Lord Galway's being Unfortunate, it cannot be deny'd but he has
been*

The Introduction.

been so, in several Instances. First, At the Siege of Badajox, he had the Misfortune not only to lose his Right-Arm, but to see that Enterprize miscarry, thro' the Neglect of another. Secondly, He had the Misfortune to go to Madrid Forty Days before another General, who aspired to the Honour of Carrying thither King Charles; which rais'd no small Envy against him. And Thirdly, He had also the Misfortune to lose his Right-Eye at the Battle of Almanza; and to bear the Blame of that fatal Day, which was entirely owing to the ill Behaviour of the Portuguese Cavalry: But, in this last Misfortune, (as a noble Duke was lately pleas'd to observe) He had the Happiness, that he did nothing but with the unanimous Concurrence of all the other Generals. Nor was my Lord Galway always equally unfortunate: For History will do him the Justice to acquaint Posterity, That the famous Victory of Aghrim, which decided the last Irish War in Favour of King William, was, next to the Divine Blessing, owing to his Lordship's Personal Bravery and Conduct: An Obligation that will ever be gratefully remembered by all such as are not asham'd of the Late Happy Revolution, which was not perfectly settled, till that Blow was given.

T H E

T H E

Earl of Galway's CONDUCT

I N

Spain *and* Portugal, &c.

THE frequent ill News which came from *Portugal* to *England*, gave no small Uneasiness to Her Majesty, and the Duke of *Schomberg*, who bore with great Impatience, that his Counsels were little, if at all regarded, having insinuated a Desire of being recalled, the Court thought the Earl of *Galway* to be the fittest Person to supply his Place. His Lordship, who, after his Removal from all publick Employments, was retired to a small Country Seat at *Robkly* near *Winchester*, where he thought to have passed the Remainder of a laborious Life between his Closet and his Garden, was fetched in one of the Queen's Coaches from his Retreat, to attend Her Majesty at *Windsor*; where he was no sooner arrived, than a Noble Person, then of High Trust with the Queen, and who had a great

A. C.
1704.

The Earl of Galway sent for to Windsor, June 23 O.S.

B Esteem

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B Esteem

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1704

Esteem and Friendship for the Earl, imparted to him the Honour Her Majesty intended him. The Earl express'd his deep Sense of Her Majesty's Grace and Favour, but endeavoured to excuse himself from accepting a Command, which, he said, was already in much better Hands; alledging withal, that the Infirmities which are inseparable from an advanced Age, especially in a Person who, like himself, had spent so considerable a part of his Life in warlike Toils, rendered him unfit for an Employment that requires a great deal of Action. The other Lord over-ruled all this, by telling the Earl; ' That ' tho' her Majesty had no Cause to find Fault ' with the Duke of Schomberg's Conduct, yet ' by Reason of the Differences that had ' arisen between him and the other Generals, it was to be presum'd his Removal ' wou'd not be unacceptable to the King of ' Portugal, whose Alliance was at this ' Juncture to be tenderly regarded. That ' as to the Infirmities of Body which the ' Earl alledged, they could not be a sufficient ' Excuse, since his Mind was still in its full ' Vigour: and that his Skill and Address in ' reconciling jarring Humours, and Interests, ' would do the common Cause more Good ' than the Activity of a brisker, if less tractable General. When the Earl saw his Excuse would not be accepted, he then offered to serve under Duke Schomberg; but this modest Proposal being also waved, and Her Majesty laying Her positive Commands upon him, he acquiesced, and was thereupon appointed General and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Portugal. The Earl having represented to the

Notwithstanding
ing his Excuses,
he is appointed
Commander of
the English
Forces in Por-
tugal, June 25.

A. C.

1704.

the Council the Necessity of augmenting and recruiting Her Majesty's Forces, and of making some Additions to the Train of Artillery in that Kingdom, all his Demands were readily complied with, and thereupon Orders were given for a Reinforcement of 4000 Men to be sent into *Portugal*, both from *England* and *Ireland*; the *Dutch* having, at the same Time, agreed to send thither a proportionable Number of Forces. The Earl of *Galway* having taken Leave of Her Majesty, and embarked at *Portsmouth*, on Board the *Tarrar* Man of War, with several Engineers, and Volunteers, in Eight Days arrived safely in the River of *Lisbon*, where the Duke of *Schömberg*, who about that time came there also from *Estremos*, resigned to him the Command of the *English* Forces. This Change was not a little pleasing to the King of *Portugal*, who thereupon writ a Letter to Her Majesty of *Great Britain*; ' assuring her Majesty of his firm Resolution to observe the Treaty of Alliance, ' concluded with Her Majesty and Her Allies, ' whatever Vicissitudes might happen. When *Don Ludovico da Cunha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal* to the Queen, delivered this Letter, he at the same Time acquainted Her Majesty, that he had express Orders from his Master to give Her Majesty all possible Assurance, that his Master would with all Vigour pursue the Intentions of that Alliance, till the same were accomplished.

July 19,
He embarks for
Lisbon, and
arrives there
July 30.

The Earl of *Galway* having review'd the *Portuguese* and auxilliary Forces, found them in a sorry Condition; notwithstanding which, he caused them to pass the little River *Coa*, and encamped near *Almeida*. On

He goes to the
Army.

A. C.

1704.

October 9.

No. 5.

The Troops go
into Winter-
Quarters.

the 20th of *September*, the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* repair'd to the Army, with Design to invade *Castile*; but when they came to the River *Agueda*, which they intended to pass near *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, they found the opposite Bank so well guarded by the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke of *Berwick*, that 'twas thought fit not to hazard the Loss of their whole Army; and so retiring further into the Territories of *Portugal*, the Troops were sent into Winter-Quarters. On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* were so weakened by the Detachments sent under the Command of the Marquis de *Villadarias*, to endeavour the retaking of *Gibraltar*, that they were contented to defend their own Country, and had no Thoughts of invading *Portugal*, so that all things were quiet on those Frontiers all the remaining Part of the Year 1704.

The King of *Portugal* and the foreign Ministers and Generals, having, about the End of *November*, received Letters from the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* and Sir *John Leak*, which made them conclude, that *Gibraltar* could not hold out, unless Succours were speedily sent thither; a Council of War was held upon the Arrival of these Letters, wherein it was resolved, that the Preservation of *Gibraltar* being of the highest Importance, all possible Means were to be used, to oblige the Enemy to raise that Siege; and that in order thereunto, the Battalion of *English* Guards, lately arrived from *England*, the *English* Regiments of the Lord *Barrimore's*, Lord *Donnegal's*, and Lord *Mounjoy's*, should be immediately embarked for *Gibraltar*.

braltar. This Resolution was chiefly owing to my Lord *Galway's* Perswasions, and by his Orders and Vigilance, Transport Ships were got ready with incredible Expedition. On the other Hand, his Lordship having Advice, that the Garrison wanted able Officers, several having been killed during the Siege, he sent Colonel *Lundy*, Lieutenant Colonel *Rientor*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Darcourt*, to serve in that Siege, and acquaint the Prince of *Hesse* with the Succours designed for him. He also sent thither the best Gunners he had with him; so that he had no small Share in the Preservation of that important Conquest.

During the Winter, the Earl of *Galway* used all possible Diligence and Application to recruit the Army, remount the Horse, and put all the Forces in a better Condition: And at the same time, his Lordship represented to the Court of *Portugal*, that the vigorous Defence of *Gibraltar*, which obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* to draw most of their Forces that way, gave the *Portuguese* a fair Opportunity to undertake the Siege of *Badajox*, with great Probability of Success: But all he was able to do, for that Season, was to persuade them to invade *Spain*, both upon the Frontiers of *Beira*, and those of *Alentejo*. Nor was this undertaken without Opposition from some great Men in *Portugal*, who insisted very much that the Confederate Army could not take the Field till they were join'd by the Recruits expected from *England*, especially seeing the Auxilliary Forces were so much weaken'd by the Detachments sent to *Gibraltar*: But the Earl of *Galway* over-ruled that

A. C.

1794.

He sends Succours, able Officers, and Gunners to *Gibraltar*, which very much contributed to the Preservation of that Place.

His endeavours to persuade the Court of *Portugal* to besiege *Badajox* ineffectual.

However he prevails with them to invade *Spain*.

Pre-

A. C.

1705.

Pretence ; and by his indefatigable Care, the Preparations for an early Campaign received no considerable Delay from the King's Indisposition. Most of the Troops appointed to serve in the Army, being drawn together near *Estremos*, they began their March from thence the 24th of *April*, (N. S.) the Conde *das Galveas*, having the chief Command ; the Conde *de la Corfana*, the Earl of *Galway*, and Baron *Fagel*, commanding each his Week alternately ; the Conde *de Villaverde* being General of Horse ; and the Viscount of *Barbacena*, General of the Artillery. The first Day the Army made but a small March of a League and a half, encamping on the River *Alcaravissa*, extended in one Line ; and the next (*April* the 25th N. S.) they advanc'd Two Leagues further to *Campo de Terra de Corvo*, where they were joined by the Artillery from *Estremos*.

On *Sunday* the 26th of the same Month, the Army began to march at Five in the Morning, and encamped near *Villa de Aronches*. This Week the Earl of *Galway* commanded as General, and the Conde *de Sant Juan* as Major-General. In this Camp the Army continued the 27th and 28th, waiting to be join'd by a considerable Number of Horse, Foot, and some Artillery from *Elvas*, or from the Province of *Tras los Montes*, which last were led by the Conde *de Alvor*, Counsellor of State and War, and Governour of Arms in that Province. After this Junction, the Army being drawn out into Two Lines, was mustered, and found to consist of upwards of 24000 Men : and the Train of Artillery of 20 heavy Cannon, 24 Field-pieces, 7 great Mortars, and 80 small
Mor-

Mortars to throw Grenadoes. The 29th, the Army march'd a League and a half to *Codice-ria*, and the next Day advanc'd a League, and encamped in the Plain of *Mayorga*, in sight of *Albuquerque*. The first of *May*, they de-camp'd at 4 in the Morning, and marching a League and a half in Two Columns with the Artillery and Baggage, encamp-ed near the Town of *Vicente*, which, up-on the Account of its Submission the Day be-fore, the Conde de *St. Juan* endeavour'd to secure by a Guard, and took the best Carè he could to prevent any Violence, but could not altogether hinder the Foreigners from committing some Disorders. The 2^d, the Army march'd again in Two Columns, and having advanc'd Two Leagues, through a very fine Country, arrived at One in the Af-ternoon before *Valencia d' Alcantara*. Orders were immediately given for investing the Place: The Troops had their several Quar-ters assigned them, and the Conde de *S. Juan* was commanded to possess himself of an Eminence where the Enemy had a Guard; which he performed with the Loss of one Man killed and another wounded by the Ar-tillery of the Town, (the Enemy's Guard retiring without making any Resistance) and posted Two Companies of Foot in it. Sun-day the 3^d of *May*, and the following Days, were spent in raising Batteries; during which time the Artillery of the Place killed and wounded some Officers and Soldiers. This Week Baron *Fagel* commanded as General, and Don *Joan Diego de Acalde* as Major-Ge-neral. The 6th, the Batteries began to play upon the Place, and did it with such Success, that in Two Days the Breach was wide e-nough

A. C.

1705.

Valencia d'Al-
cantara beseged.

A. C.

1705.

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And taken  
by Storm, May  
8. N. S.

nough for an Assault, and the Governour still refusing to treat of a Capitulation, the Conde *das Galveas* resolv'd to storm the Place the next Day. Accordingly the 8<sup>th</sup> of *May*, between 8 and 9 in the Morning, the Breach was mounted with great Valour by Two *Tercias* of *Portuguese*, and Two Regiments of Foreigners, one *English*, the other *Dutch*. The first *Portuguese* Tercia was led on by Don *Francisco Naper de Lancastro*, who having mounted with great Courage to the Top of the Breach, was there killed. He was followed by the Conde *de Coculm*, who acquitted himself with like Bravery. The Tercia was followed by the *English* Regiment commanded by Colonel *Duncasson*, who received a mortal Wound; and the Rear was brought up by the *Dutch*, under the Command of the Count of *Noyelles*, Brigadier. The Conflict was obstinate for some time in the Breach, till the *Castillians*, unab'le any longer to sustain the Fury of the Confederates, retreated to the Castle, where they soon hung a White Flag, and the Governour offered to capitulate: But whilst those who were sent out, were proposing the Terms on which they would surrender, the Soldiers within mutinied and opened the Gates; whereupon the Confederates immediately entered, and made themselves Masters of the Place. The Garrison, which consisted of between 6 or 700 *Veteran* Foot, commanded by Don *Alonso Mariaga*, were made Prisoners of War.

The Town and Castle of *Valencia d' Alcantara* being thus taken Sword in Hand, the Army decamp'd from thence the 14<sup>th</sup> of *May*, (N. S.) leaving a sufficient Garrison for the Security of that Place. They encamp'd that  
Even-

Evening at *S. Vincent*, and the 15<sup>th</sup> came before *Albuquerque*, but the March being very long, they could not invest it till the 16<sup>th</sup>. The Earl of *Galway*, and the rest of the Generals, with the Engineers, went to take a View of the Place, which is pretty large, and situated on the Declivity of a Hill, defended by an old Wall 9 Foot thick, with several Towers; and there is a Castle that stands on the Top of the Hill, upon a very steep Rock; and may contain 4 or 500 Men. The Generals having marked out the Place for the Batteries, and given the necessary Directions for the Attack, Two Regiments were commanded to possess the Suburbs, and Colonel *Charles*, who had the chief Direction of the Siege, led them to their respective Posts. The Enemy made a great Fire upon those Two *Portuguese* Regiments, which march'd with a great deal of Bravery, and had only 10 or 12 Men kill'd. The same Evening the Besiegers began to work on a Battery of 6 Pieces of Cannon, and on a Line of Communication; and the next Morning begun to batter the Wall, but with little Success, by reason of the Thickness and Solidity thereof. They raised that Day another Battery of four pieces of Cannon, being 24 Pounders, and Col. *Bennet* undertook to fix the Miners on the Wall. The Earl of *Galway*, who commanded in chief this Week, ordered the *Portuguese* Miners to do the like on another Side. The 18<sup>th</sup>, they made another Battery of four Pieces, to enlarge the Breach, the Enemy in the mean time making a great Fire from their Muskets, and from Three Pieces of Cannon which they had on the Castle. The 19<sup>th</sup> the Earl of

A. C.

1705:

*Albuquerque*  
besieged.

A. C.

1705.

*Galway* viewed the Approaches, and observing what slow Progress was made in the Breach, Captain *Massé*, an Engineer, lately arrived from *Gibraltar*, was ordered to take a narrow View of the same. Colonel *Bennet*, who was at his Mine, went along with him, and being got into a House within 10 Paces of the Breach, they observ'd that the Wall was very much damag'd, and that the Enemy were casting up an Intrenchment behind the Breach with Pallisadoes. The same Evening Captain *Massé* was ordered to post in the Night a Detachment of *Portuguese* to repulse the Besieged, in case they attempted to burn the Houses wherein the Miners were at Work. The 20<sup>th</sup> the Breach was so considerably enlarg'd, that about 11 of the Clock, the Enemy beat a Parley, and a Truce being agreed upon, they sent Two Officers to propose a Capitulation for the Town, the Garrison intending to retire into the Castle. The Earl of *Galway* rejected their Proposals with Scorn, and threaten'd to put all of them to the Sword, if they did not surrender both the Castle and the Town. Those Officers having reported that Answer to the Governor, the Besiegers were preparing to renew the Fire with greater Vigour than ever; but the Besieged sent another Message, and other Proposals, and at last the Capitulation was sign'd, containing in Substance; 1<sup>st</sup>, That the same Day they should deliver up one of the Gates of the Town, and another of the Castle. 2<sup>d</sup>, That they should march out the 22<sup>d</sup> at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, with all Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Merida*. 3<sup>d</sup>, That the Burghers, and other Inhabitants, should be allowed

And taken  
upon Articles,  
May 22.



lowed 8 Days time to consider whether they would continue in the Place, or remove, which they should have the Liberty to do, and that those who would continue in the Town, should freely enjoy their Estates and Privileges, provided they would take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles III.* The Admirante of *Castile* appear'd as their Intercessor, and told them, that they should find, by a favourable Experience, the Difference between a true *Spanish* Government and a *French* Tyranny. The Garrison obtained a Piece of Cannon, which the Earl of *Galway* granted, (as was expressly mentioned in the Articles) as a Mark of the Esteem and Value he had for the *Spaniards*: A Piece of uncommon Dexterity to gain the Affections of that proud Nation. On the 22<sup>d</sup> of *May* (N.S.) the Garrison of *Albuquerque*, to the Number of 800 Men, march'd out according to the Capitulation: Which the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded that Week, caused faithfully to be executed, with which the *Spanish* Governour was so well satisfied, that he sent his Compliments to his Lordship thereupon. The Confederates had indeed all imaginable Reason to use civilly a Governour who had been himself so tractable as to surrender a Castle wherein he might have held out a great while; and the rather, because when he surrendered, they had not 200 Cannon-Balls left, and must have been obliged to discontinue their firing till a new Supply was arrived from *Aronches*. The 23<sup>d</sup>, a Trumpeter whom the Earl of *Galway* had sent to the Enemy some Days before, return'd to the Camp, and brought the first Advice, that the *Mareschal of Thesse*, with 6 Regiments of *French* Cavalry and 3

A. C.

1705.

*Dexterity of the Earl of Galway, to gain the affections of the Spaniards.*

A. C.  
1705.

of *Spaniards*, making in all about 400 Horse, with some Foot, and four small Pieces of Cannon, was encamp'd at *Villa del Rey*, within Three Leagues of the Confederate Camp. The 24<sup>th</sup>, General *Fagel* took the Command in his Turn; and that Day a Party of the Enemy fell upon the Forragers, took 30 or 40 Mules, and some Servants. The same Day a Council of War was held, which lasted several Hours, without coming to any Resolution. The 25<sup>th</sup>, the Quarter-Masters General were sent to view the Country, and mark out a proper Place for encamping. The 26<sup>th</sup>, the Army march'd from *Albuquerque*, and encamped within Two short Leagues of *Nuestra signora de Carlona*, having the River *Chevora* to the Right. The 27<sup>th</sup>, a Party of 50 Horse of the Enemy attack'd the Forragers on the Left, and took several Mules; but 39 Troopers of Major-General *Harvey's* Regiment pursued them, took a French Prisoner, and recovered all the Mules. The 28<sup>th</sup> in the Morning, the firing of several Guns was heard on the Right, which was suppos'd to be from *Ognella*, a Place belonging to the *Portuguese*, within Two Leagues of the Confederate Army; and thereupon the Conde *das Calveas*, General of Arms of this Province, declar'd, that he expected a Convoy of 600 Waggon or Carts from *Campo Major*, and was afraid they were attack'd by the Enemy. The *English* and *Dutch* Generals were very much surpriz'd at this Declaration, having had no manner of Notice of it before; and detach'd immediately 600 Horse to secure that Convoy, which, by a lucky Chance, was brought safe to the Camp. The same Day there was a long Council of War upon the

the Arrival of an Express from *Lisbon*, with Orders to the Generals to march into the Province of *Beyra*, and join the Marquis *das Minas*. The Earl of *Galway* oppos'd it, and insisted that the Court must have been surprized, or else they would never have sent an Order, which, if obey'd, would ruin the Army by an unnecessary March of above 50 long Leagues in the hot Weather, and would leave all the Places in the *Alentejo* expos'd to the Enemy. His Reasons were so convincing, that the Conde *das Galveas*, and other Portuguese Generals, were of the same Opinion, and sent back the Express, with an Account of the Reasons which obliged them to continue in those Parts. The 29<sup>th</sup>, the Army came to *S. Salvador*, near *Ognella*, where they had plenty of Forrage. The 30<sup>th</sup>, General *Fagel* propos'd to march with 8000 Men in the Night, to endeavour to surprize the Enemy, but this was oppos'd, under Pretence that there was no certain Account of the Situation of their Camp. The 31<sup>st</sup>, the Conde *de la Corfana* took the Command according to his Turn, and all the Generals, with a Detachment of 400 Horse, advanc'd within a League of *Badajox*; observ'd that Part of the Enemy were posted on the other Side of the *Guadiana*, and took also a View of their Camp on this Side: The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, and 3<sup>d</sup> of June, several Councils of War were held about the Siege of *Badajox*, for which the Earl of *Galway* renew'd his Instances, and was seconded by General *Fagel*, but it was carried in the Negative, upon several Reasons, and amongst others, 1<sup>st</sup>, Because the Enemy was superior in Cavalry, and might oppose the passing of the *Guadiana*, especially

A. C.  
1705.

The Earl of  
Galway opposes  
a March which  
would have  
ruin'd the Ar-

He makes  
fresh Instances  
for the Siege of  
*Badajox*.



A. C.

1705.

The Confederate Forces go into Quarters of Refreshment.

ally since the Confederates wanted Pontons; and that it was not thought safe to divide the Army, and send part to pass that River on the Bridge of *Olivenza*. 2. Because the Confederate Army began to be very much fatigu'd in the hot Weather, which was already excessive. 3. Because the *Portuguese* Generals declared, that they wanted Cannon-Balls for that Expedition. And 4<sup>thly</sup>, Because the Garrison consisted, according to the Report of Deserters, of 9 Battallions and 14 Companies of Grenadiers. These Reasons seemed very plausible; but as the Earl of *Galway* and General *Fagel* continued their Instances, and propos'd several Expedients to remove these Difficulties, it was resolv'd to draw near *Badajoz*, and endeavour to fall on *Mareschal Thesse*, who was posted with 5000 Horse on this Side the River. The 4<sup>th</sup>, the Army marched accordingly, but the Enemy retired on the Approach of the Allies, yet, through an unexpected Confusion among the *Portuguese* Troops, it was not possible to fall on their Rear. The 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, they continued in sight of the Enemy, and made some Preparations to pass the *Guadiana*, but could not get a sufficient Number of Boats; and being short in the other Necessaries for a Siege, it was resolved to give over that Enterprize, and to send the Troops into Quarters of Refreshment. The *Portuguese* were disposed into several Places in the *Alentejo*, the *Dutch* along the *Tage*, and the *English* along the *Guadiana*, viz. the Regiment of *Portmore* at *Serpa*; *Blood's* at *Moura*; General *Steward's* at *Beja*, and *Duncasson's* at *Cuba*: And thus ended a Campaign, in which the Confederates did more than

than some People expected, tho' not so much as they promised themselves from the Weakness of the Enemy.

It must not be forgot, that whilst the Confederate Army acted on this Side the *Guadiana*, the Marquis *das Minas*, with a Body of *Portuguese*, attack'd the Town of *Salvaterra*, the Garrison whereof, to the Number of 363 Men, surrendred Prisoners at Discretion. After this Success, the Marquis *das Minas* advanc'd to *Sarca*, which being abandon'd by the *French* Garrison and Inhabitants, was plunder'd and burnt by the *Portuguese*: But the Progress of the latter was soon stopt by the *French* and *Spaniards* that march'd against them; whereupon the Marquis *das Minas* retired to *Penamajor*, from whence he writ to the Court of *Lisbon*, and obtained the forementioned Orders, for the Forces in *Alentejo* to march into the Province of *Beyra*, which were prudently waved upon the Reasons already alledged.

The Confederate Fleet, with some Land Forces, under the Command of the Earl of *Peterborow*, being on the 20th of June, N. S. arrived in the River of *Lisbon*, and the Confederate Generals being also, about that time, come to Court: The Earl of *Peterborow* and my Lord *Galway* had several Conferences together, about the intended Expedition of the first; upon whose pressing Instances, the Earl of *Galway* not only gave him Two Regiments of *English* Dragoons, (notwithstanding the great Opposition he met with from the *Portuguese*) but also issued out Orders for the Two *English* Battallions that had been sent from *Portugal* to *Gibraltar*, and had obliged the Enemy to raise the Siege of that

A. C.

1705.

*Salvaterra taken by the Marquis das Minas.*

*The Earl of Peterborow arrives at Lisbon.*

*The Earl of Galway gives him Two Regiments of Dragoons.*

A. C.

1705.

that Place: So that my Lord *Galway* contributed not a little to the Glory which the Earl of *Peterborow* gained soon after by the taking of *Barcelona*, and the other Successes that attended that important Conquest. On the 23<sup>d</sup> of July King *Charles III.* who was weary of being in *Portugal*, went on board the *Ranelagh*, with the Earl of *Peterborow*, and on the 28<sup>th</sup> of that Month, the Confederate Fleet sailed from *Lisbon*.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable Care of the Earl of *Galway*, and the solemn Promises the *Portuguese* had made to King *Charles III.* to take the Field in the Month of *September*, in order to make a powerful Diversion in his Favour, they did not think fit to alter their slow Methods, but continued in their Quarters, tho' the *English* were assembled ever since the 6<sup>th</sup> of that Month, (N. S.) What could be the Reason of this strange Management of Affairs in *Portugal*, was as much inquir'd after at *Lisbon*, as it was wonder'd at in other Places; for no Body could fancy, that a Nation which naturally hates the *Spaniards*, and was in open War with them, would neglect an Opportunity to act against them, unless some secret Remora hinder'd the Execution of all their Projects. The Divisions among their Generals, their Unexperience in the Art of War, and the Difficulties of getting Provisions, Horses, and other Necessaries, could not be the true Reason of those Delays; and therefore the most penetrating thought they proceeded, both from the Influence of the *French* on some great Men, and the Intrigues of the Pope's *Nuncio*. The latter continuing to proceed against the

Je-

*Delays in Por-  
tugal.*



*Jesuits* of that Kingdom, contrary to the Intentions of the Court, who had taken them under their Protection. The Queen Dowager of *England*, to whom the King had committed the Care of the Government, resented so highly the insolent Behaviour of that Minister, that she would have commanded him to leave *Portugal*; hoping that his Absence would lessen the Interest of those who obstructed the vigorous Prosecution of the War. But the King being acquainted with the Queen's Design, thought fit to suspend that Order; whereupon Her Majesty resign'd the Regency of the Kingdom, which the King resumed, and appointed the Prince of *Brazil*, his eldest Son, with the Duke of *Cadavel*, and four other Councillors of State, to have the Administration of the publick Affairs, during His Majesty's Indisposition.

A. C.

1705.

*The Queen Dowager of England resigns the Regency.*

The *Portuguese* having spent much Time in Consultations, did on a sudden change their slow Measures, and at last closed with the Earl of *Galway's* Proposals, for the Siege of *Badajoz*. The Particulars of which Enterprize, are contained in the following Letter, dated from the Confederate Army before that Place, *October 11th, N. S.*

*The Portuguese resolve at last to besiege Badajoz.*

‘ THE Siege of this Place was so little expected, that I do not question but you will be surprized to hear of it, after the former Accounts you had of the Disposition of Affairs in these Parts. All our Forces being drawn together in the Neighbourhood of *Elvas*, the Marquis *das Minas*, who commands in chief, held several Councils of War, to regulate the

D

‘ Ope-

A. C.

1705

This Regulation was entirely owing to my Lord Galway's Address and wise Management.

Operations of the Campaign. There is no need, I suppose, to tell you, that the Generals were divided in their Opinions; for it can scarce happen otherwise. Some proposed to march directly to *Merida*, to destroy the Magazines the Enemy had in that Place; others, to march into *Spain* another Way than by *Estramadura*; and others proposed the Siege of *Badajox*, as the most reasonable and advantageous Enterprize. This last Sentiment prevailed, but the Resolution was kept so private, that no Body knew any Thing of it, till we came in Sight of this Place. The Generals being sensible that the Divisions that have hitherto happened about the Niceties of Command, have been a great Hindrance to the Execution of their Projects, resolved to prevent the like Inconveniencies for the future, and agreed on the enclosed Articles. But I must tell you before, that besides the Marquis *das Minas*, our Generalissimo, we have Three Camp MastersGenerals, viz. the Earl of *Galway*, the Baron *Fagel*, and the *Conde de Corsana*, who command each in Turn for a Week, all the Forces under the Generalissimo. This great Difficulty about Command being removed by the Prudence of my Lord *Galway*, all the Forces decamped and rendezvoused on the River *Caya*, the 30th of *September*, and the 1st of this Month we continued our March directly towards *Badajox*. The 2d we marched again, and passed three Rivers, viz. the *Caya*, the *Chevora*, and the *Gnadiana*, (which is one of the most extraordinary Marches that ever was made) without any Opposition, to our great Surprize; and this made

' made us believe, that the Marechal de  
 ' *Thesse* had been deceived by some Reports  
 ' that our Generals had industriously spread  
 ' abroad, of our marching for another Ex-  
 ' pedition. Some Detachments of their  
 ' Troops came pretty near to observe our  
 ' March, but retired full speed, upon the  
 ' Approach of some Squadrons to fall upon  
 ' them. The 3<sup>d</sup>, we encamped before *Ba-*  
 ' *dajox*, and without any Loss of Time,  
 ' disposed every Thing for opening the  
 ' Trenches, which was done the 4<sup>th</sup>, be-  
 ' tween 4 and 5 in the Afternoon, near  
 ' the Gate of *Merida*, within 100 Paces of  
 ' the covered Way. This Service was per-  
 ' formed by the *Portuguese*, assisted by the  
 ' Engineers of the States General. The  
 ' Enemy made a great Fire upon them, but  
 ' yet they had in all but three Men killed,  
 ' and some few wounded. The 5<sup>th</sup>, the  
 ' *Portuguese* in the Trenches were relieved  
 ' by the *English*, and the Works carried on  
 ' with a great deal of Vigour. The 6<sup>th</sup>,  
 ' Count *Dhona* with an *English* and 2 *Dutch*  
 ' Battallions, relieved the *English*, and the  
 ' same Evening our heavy Artillery, Mor-  
 ' tars and Ammunition, arrived in our  
 ' Camp, under a strong Guard. The 7<sup>th</sup>,  
 ' the Generals thought fit to change the  
 ' Disposition of the Army, and one half of  
 ' the Forces were sent over the *Guadiana*, to  
 ' hinder the Enemy from throwing any Suc-  
 ' cours into the Place; and the necessary  
 ' Bridges, for the Communication of Quar-  
 ' ters, were made with all the desir'd Speed.  
 ' The 8<sup>th</sup>, General *Fagel* arrived in the  
 ' Camp; and before I proceed any further,  
 ' I must tell you, that that General had long  
 ' ago desired the States to give him Leave



A. C.

1705.

' to go for *Holland*, and having receiv'd  
 ' that Permission the 30<sup>th</sup> past, he took his  
 ' Leave of the Generals, and set out the  
 ' 2<sup>d</sup> Instant for *Lisbon*. He was arriv'd at  
 ' *Montmore*, in his Way thither, when he  
 ' received a Letter from the Secretary of  
 ' State of the King of *Portugal*, whereby he  
 ' signified, that it was His Majesty's Plea-  
 ' sure, that he should return to our Army,  
 ' and the Letter was so obliging, and at the  
 ' same time so very pressing, that he com-  
 ' ply'd therewith. We carried on our Ap-  
 ' proaches the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> with a great  
 ' deal of Success, and work'd on the Batta-  
 ' ries with so much Diligence, that last  
 ' Night we began to throw Bombs into  
 ' the Town, and this Morning fired from  
 ' three Batteries of Cannon, whereby we  
 ' hope to oblige the Garrison to capitulate  
 ' in a few Days. I shall tell you nothing of  
 ' the Strength of the Garrison, because we  
 ' have no certain Account thereof, but how  
 ' strong soever they be, our Engineers are  
 ' of Opinion, that the Place cannot hold  
 ' out above a Fortnight. The Marechal de  
 ' *Thessé* is posted at *Talavera*, between *Bada-*  
 ' *jox* and *Merida*, within three Leagues of  
 ' our Camp, where he is assembling all his  
 ' Forces to relieve *Bada-jox*; but if our  
 ' Advices prove true, he has not above 8000  
 ' Men, Horse and Foot, and even not 7000,  
 ' according to other Advices, so that he is  
 ' not in a Condition to disturb us. The  
 ' Generals have resolv'd in a Council of  
 ' War, that if Monsieur de *Thessé* makes any  
 ' Motions this Way, the Army shall leave a  
 ' small Body for the Security of the Tren-  
 ' ches, and march to fight him, insomuch  
 ' that

that we do not question the taking of *Bajox*, and are in hopes besides, to beat the Enemy, if they give us an Opportunity to fall upon them.

A. C.

1705.

This Siege was carried on with so much Success, and all Measures seemed so well concerted, that it was thought almost impossible the Enterprize should miscarry, as it did by an unforeseen Accident. On the 11th of October, (N. S.) in the Afternoon, a Bomb of the Enemy falling upon one of the Batteries, blew up the Powder, and some of the Gunners, whereupon the rest ran away. The Earl of *Galway* and the Baron *Fagel* repaired thither immediately, and found the Platform spoiled, and some other Damage; and as they were upon the Battery, to encourage the Soldiers, and had both their Arms lifted up, so that they touched one another, a Cannon Ball from the Old Castle came between them, took off the Sleeve of Monsieur *Fagel*, and struck off the Right Hand of my Lord *Galway*, a little below the Elbow: Notwithstanding which, his Lordship continued near two Hours at the same Place, giving his Orders with wonderful Presence of Mind; himself alone in all the Army, being unconcerned at his Wound. His Lordship being at last oblig'd to be carried away, and have his Arm cut off, General *Fagel* took upon him the Command of the Army, under the Marquis *das Minas*, as Camp Master General, and the Batteries continued to fire with so much Success, that the Besiegers expected to storm the Place the 15th of October (N. S.) or the next Day at the farthest. But how the

The Earl of  
*Galway* has his  
right Hand  
shot off.

Place

A. C.

1705.

Place came to be relieved, may be seen in the following Letter, dated from the Camp before *Badajox*, October 14<sup>th</sup>, N. S.

*Mareschal de  
Thesse relieves  
Badajox.*

‘ THE Mareschal de *Thesse*, who was assembling his Forces at *Talavera*, within three Leagues of our Camp, was very well informed of the Condition of the Garrison, and therefore resolved to run the risk of losing his Army, or to relieve the Place: And that it may be the better understood how he did effect it this Day, it will be necessary to say something of the Scituation of *Badajox*, and of the Disposition of our Army. *Badajox* lies on the left Side of the *Guadiana*, and on the other Side of that River, there is a Fort called *St. Christophers*, and some Hills which are a Defence to that Place on that Side. There runs likewise a little River into the *Guadiana*, called the *Chevara*. Our Army being not numerous enough to invest *Badajox*, was encamped before the Place, our Left close to the *Guadiana*; but such Dispositions were made, that upon any sudden Motion of the Enemy, we might pass that River. *Talavera* lies within three Leagues of this Camp, between *Badajox* and *Merida*, likewise on the left Side of the *Guadiana*. The 13<sup>th</sup> before Break of Day, a French Dragoon came over to us, and reported, that the Enemy had decamped the Night before; but our Parties which were sent abroad to get Intelligence of their Motions reported, that that Advice was false. The Generals took however new Precautions, and the Conde de *St. Juan*, General of



of the Cavalry of *Tras los Montes*, sent out  
 divers Parties abroad, of such Troops as  
 knew the Country better, and from these  
 Precautions we expected, that the Enemy  
 should make no Motion without our Know-  
 ledge. In the Night, between the 13<sup>th</sup> and  
 14<sup>th</sup>, two other Dragoons came over to  
 our Left Wing, and Lieutenant General  
*Windham* sent the immediately to General  
*Fagel*. They reported, that the Army un-  
 der *Mareschal de Theffe* was in Motion, but  
 they could not tell whether they had pas-  
 sed the *Guadiana*, or were marching this  
 Side to surprize our Camp. Upon this  
 Uncertainty, and the Night being very  
 dark, the Army continued in the same  
 Place, but in a Readiness to receive the  
 Enemy. As soon as it began to be light,  
 General *Fagel* repair'd to the left Wing,  
 and in his Way was informed by a *Portu-  
 guese* Trooper, sent by the *Conde de St.  
 Juan*, that the Parties that were abroad, had  
 taken two *Spanish* Troopers, who reported,  
 that their Army had made no Motion; but  
 few Minutes after, another Trooper brought  
 Advice, that the Van Guard of the Ene-  
 my appeared on the other Side of the Ri-  
 ver. And indeed they marched with so  
 much Diligence, that they were soon  
 drawn in order of Battle, flanking our  
 left Wing. As we were ready to march,  
 we expected Orders to pass the River  
 to attack them, but General *Fagel* thought  
 it dangerous to venture to pass the same,  
 which we could not do, but in two Co-  
 lumns, against the Front of the Enemy,  
 whereby they would have had a great Ad-  
 vantage, and would not take it upon him-

self

A. C.

1705.

' self alone; and having called the Conde  
 ' *de St. Juan*, Lieutenant General *Windham*,  
 ' the Majors General *Harvey* and *Tennagel*,  
 ' Brigadier *Drymborn*, and the Baron *de*  
 ' *Winterfelt*, it was not thought advisable to  
 ' pass the River with the left Wing alone,  
 ' but with the whole Army; whereupon the  
 ' Army made a Motion, and the Marquis  
 ' *das Minas* with the Right Wing, and Ba-  
 ' ron *Fagel* with the Left, passed the *Guadiana*,  
 ' and the Infantry in the middle, over two  
 ' Bridges. This March was performed with  
 ' a great deal of Expedition, but the Ene-  
 ' my were as diligent to retire, and before  
 ' we could come up with them, they passed  
 ' the *Chevora* (over a Stone-Bridge which  
 ' might have been broken down, or secured)  
 ' drawing up their Army behind that Ri-  
 ' ver, and having *Badajoz* in their Rear.  
 ' General *Windham* with the Foreign Horse,  
 ' overtook some Squadrons of the Enemy,  
 ' and pushed them into the River, with  
 ' great Disorder and Loss on their Side.  
 ' The two Armies cannonaded each other a-  
 ' bout two Hours, and the Marquis *das*  
 ' *Minas*, seeing the Impossibility of attack-  
 ' ing the Enemy with success, and consider-  
 ' ing that the Baggage of the Army was  
 ' expos'd to the Enemy, it was thought fit  
 ' to return into our Camp: And thus we had  
 ' the Misfortune to see the Place reliev'd  
 ' by a much inferiour Number of Forces,  
 ' extreamly fatigued by a long March, and  
 ' most of whom had their Arms and Am-  
 ' munition wet. The Night being very  
 ' dark and rainy, proved very favourable  
 ' to the French, who having passed the  
 ' *Guadiana* near *Talavera*, took a further

Pre-

‘ Precaution to conceal their March; for  
 ‘ they did not come the shortest Way, but  
 ‘ fetched a Compass on their Right, to a  
 ‘ void, as ’tis thought, the meeting of our  
 ‘ Parties. Their Army consisted of 3000  
 ‘ Horse, and 5000 Foot; 1000 of whom,  
 ‘ most of them Granadeers, they threw in-  
 ‘ to the Place.

A. C.

1705.

*Badajox* being thus reliev’d, the Besiegers withdrew their Artillery from the Batteries, and the 17th of *October* (N. S.) decamp’d, and pass’d a Brook call’d *Calomoo*. The *Mareschal de Theffe* appeared upon some rising Grounds with Part of his Army; but the March of the Confederate Forces being covered by the *Marquiss de Montandre*, with 6 Battallions and 8 Squadrons, they drew off in very good Order, without any Loss, encamp’d the next Day at *Talena*; pass’d the *Guadiana* the 19th, and brought all their Artillery to *Elvas*: Where the Army separated, and went into Winter-Quarters. Every Body did my Lord *Galway* the Justice to own, that had not his Right Hand been shot off; or had the Dispositions his Lordship had made for straitning *Badajox*, been pursued, it would infallibly have been taken; and consequently, that the Mis-carriage of that Siege was wholly to be charged upon Baron *Fagel*; of which loud Murmurs that General being informed, he caus’d several Papers to be printed for his Justification. Notwithstanding which, it was the current Opinion, that through his Neglect, the Confederate Army was surprized; and that having no certain Intelligence of the Enemy’s March, but when they were in  
 E Sight,

*The Siege of  
 Badajox rais’d.*

*Because the  
 Dispositions  
 made by the  
 Earl of Galway  
 were not pur-  
 sued.*



A. C.

1705.

*The Earl of  
Galway very  
ill after the  
Amputation of  
his Arm.*

Sight, it was then too late to hinder them from relieving *Badajox*. The Earl of *Galway* having caused his shattered Arm to be cut off, a little below the Elbow, and finding himself very ill after the Operation, sent to desire a Pass from *Mareschal Theffe*, to be carried to *Elvas*, which Request the French General not only readily granted, but with a great deal of Generosity, sent him also his best Surgeons to look after his Wound. At the same Time the King of *Portugal* being informed of the Earl's Misfortune, was pleas'd to write to his Lordship the following Letter.

*My Lord Galway,*

*The King of  
Portugal's Letter  
to the Earl  
of Galway, about  
the Loss  
of his Arm.*

‘ I The King, &c. The Marquis *das Minas* of our Council of State, and Governour of Arms of the Province where you are, giving Us an Account in his Letter of the 12th Instant, that as you were carrying on the Siege of *Badajox*, with great Zeal for our Service, and the common Cause; it happen'd that you were wounded with a Cannon Ball of the Enemy's, which struck off your Right Hand: We think it fitting to let you know the great Concern we had upon the Notice of that Accident, as well by Reason of the particular Esteem we have for your Person, as the great Want there will be of you in the Army, during the Time of your Cure; assuring you, that We shall ever have your great Valour and Conduct in our Memory; and We order our Envoy at the Court of *London*, to represent to the Queen of *Great Britain*, our dear Sister and Cousin, the great Satisfaction we have in  
‘ yours

your Person. Given at *Alcantara*, the 14th A. C.  
of *October*, 1705.

1705.

But the greatest Comfort his Lordship received, was the gracious Concern which his Royal Mistress, the Queen of *Great Britain*, was pleased to express for him, and her entire Satisfaction in his faithful Services ; with both which she order'd his Lordship to be made acquainted, and sent him a Present towards his Cure, which prov'd the more difficult, by reason of his Lordship's advanc'd Age, and his being troubled with gouty Humours. Some time after the raising of the Siege of *Badajoz*, General *Fagel* took his Leave of the Court of *Portugal*, and embarked on Board Rear Admiral *Vander Dussen* for *Holland*.

The Queen  
very much concerned at it.

The Declaration of the Inhabitants of *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, in Favour of King *Charles* the III. having given better Hopes of the House of *Austria's* Interest, than were entertained before, it was resolved both in *England* and *Portugal*, to make the utmost Efforts not only to support the Provinces that had already declared themselves, but likewise to put the whole Kingdom of *Spain* into the Hands of its lawful Sovereign. On the other Hand, the *French* having succeeded in their Attempt of relieving *Badajoz*, march'd all the Troops of their own Nation, except two Regiments of Horse, from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, towards *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, and with the Reinforcements they received from *Italy* and *Germany*, were soon in a Condition, not only to check the Inclinations of the People, in favour of the *Austrian* Family, but also to stop the

The Earl of  
Galway's Campaign in Spain

A. C. Progress of the Confederate Forces, which till then met with little or no Opposition.

1705.

The French and Spaniards design to besiege Barcelona.

The Duke of *Anjou*, and *Mareschal de Theffe* were to undertake the Siege of *Barcelona*. The Conde de *las Torres* had a Body of Forces in *Valencia*, to stop, at least to retard the Progress of the Earl of *Peterborow*, who, like a Torrent, carried all before him; and the Duke of *Berwick* was to command the Army, with which the Enemy thought to baffle the Efforts of the *Portuguese*, and their Allies. On the other Hand, the Earl of *Galway*, and the *English* Ambassador in *Portugal*, rightly judging, by the Enemy's Preparations, that they design'd to undertake the Siege of *Barcelona*, both by Sea and Land, bent all their Thoughts and Application to put all things in a Readiness, both to make a powerful Diversion on the Side of *Portugal*, and for the Fleet to be early in the *Mediterranean*. It can hardly be express'd with what Care and Diligence Sir *John Leak*, and Admiral *Wassenaer*, fitted out their respective Squadrons; and to do the *Portuguese* Justice, it must be owned, that they supplied them with their Stores, and assisted them as much as lay in their Power, being wonderfully spirited by the Declaration of the *Catalans*, and the Diversion they gave to the Enemy's Forces.

Whereupon the Earl of Galway makes the necessary Preparations for a powerful Diversion.

Several Schemes proposed to enter Castile.

The *Portuguese* and Confederate Troops had but little Refreshment after the Siege of *Badajox*, being canton'd on the Frontiers from whence in the very Beginning of *February* 1706, they made several Excursions into the Enemy's Country, but it was impossible for them to take the Field in a form'd Body, till the Month of *March*. Several Schemes had been laid, which all tended to penetrate as deep



deep as possible into *Castile*, even as far as *Madrid*, thereby to divert the Enemy from pursuing their Designs against *Catalonia*, with so much Earnestness and Application as they seemed resolved to do, and oblige them to come back to defend the capital City of *Spain*. The first Project was to reduce *Badajox*, which would deprive the Enemy of their principal Place of Arms, remove them a great way from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and afford an easie Entrance into a most fruitful Country: But this Enterprize could not but be attended with great Difficulties; for the Place was well fortified, and provided with a Garrison of 13 Battallions, and it was no easie matter to streighten it so as to hinder its being relieved, nor were these Obstacles unforeseen the *Autumn* before; but then the Earl of *Ga'way's* principal aim in besieging of *Badajox* was, either to force the Enemy to a decisive Action, if they attempted to relieve the Place, or at least to keep all their Forces in play on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, during King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborow's* Expedition in *Catalonia*. The Second Project was to begin the Campaign with the Siege of *Alcantara*, which indeed was not a very strong Place; but whose Approaches were extreamly difficult. Nor did it open an Entrance into *Castile*, through a Country abounding with Corn, but then it was the shortest Cut to *Madrid*, and it was pretty easie to maintain that way, a Communication with *Portugal* for the Conveniency of the Convoys. Not to mention that it was one of the principal Passes over the *Tagus*. The 3<sup>d</sup> Scheme was, to reduce *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, which done, they might march through a very fine open

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A. C.

1706.

Country, abounding with Corn and Cattle; and full of good Villages as far as the Pass of *Guadarama*, within Twelve Leagues of *Madrid*, but the Army had a long difficult way to march to *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, and no great Preparations had been made on that Side. The venturing to enter *Castile* without being Masters of one of these 3 Places would have exposed the Army to almost inevitable Ruin, for it had been easie for the Enemy to get behind the Allies, and cut off their Communication with *Portugal*, with 50 Squadrons and 25 Battallions of regular Troops.

The *Portuguese* were inclined for the Siege of *Badajoz*, which is the most considerable Place on that Frontier, and keeps them most in awe. Their Magazines on that Side were well stored, and their Train of Artillery in good order, but the Earl of *Galway*, with the other foreign Generals and Ministers, represented in a lively manner to the Court, that abundance of Men, and much Time would be lost, before that Place could be reduced; which was the thing the Enemy wish'd most for in this critical Juncture, so that this Siege would be no Diversion in favour of King *Charles*, who, without doubt, would be very much streighten'd: Upon which Remonstrances, the King of *Portugal* gave his decisive Orders for the Siege of *Alcantara*, and for the Army's marching afterwards into *Castile* as far as *Madrid*. Accordingly as soon as 'twas judg'd that there was sufficient Forrage on the Ground for the Subsistence of the Horse, the Troops left their Garrisons in order to form the Army. The greatest Body, which was encamped near *Elvas*, between the *maya* and *Cayala*, march'd on the last Day of *March*, N. S. to *Salvador*; the 2d of *April*

The Siege of  
*Alcantara* re-  
solved upon.

to *Mayerga*, and the 3<sup>d</sup> to *St. Vincente*, between *Albuquerque* and *Valenca d' Alcantar*, where the several Bodies joined, to the Number of 26 *Portuguese* Battallions, 5 *English*, 4 *Dutch*, 36 *Portuguese* Squadrons, 2 *English*, and 4 *Dutch*, being provided with 24 Pieces of heavy Cannon for Battery, 18 Field Pieces, Provision for 24 Days, and Waggon and Carriage, in Proportion. The 4<sup>th</sup> of *April*, N. S. the Army advanc'd to *Menbrillas*, and encamped near the River *Selor*, which is extremely difficult, by reason its Banks and the Parts adjacents are full of Rocks and Precipices, besides which the Enemy had ruined the Stone-Bridge that was on that River. In the Night between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, *Don Juan Manuel*, Mareschal de Camp, was detach'd to make himself Master of the Fords and Passages, and cover the Workmen that levelled the Roads. The 6<sup>th</sup>, all the Horse of the Army, and the Infantry of the first Line, pass'd the River. The *Conde de la Corfana* staid behind with the Foot of the Second Line, to cover the Artillery and Baggage, and cause the whole to pass, which was done in two Days, tho' with extream Difficulty and Labour. The 7<sup>th</sup>, it was resolved to advance and attack the Duke of *Berwick*, who was encamped at *Brocas*, which was executed very early in the Morning. The *Marquis das Minas* leading the Right, and my Lord *Galway* the Left. Sixteen Battallions that made up the first Line of Foot, followed the Horse, with great Diligence, but because they march'd in order of Battle, and that it was necessary to form the Troops, after the passing the Defiles, a great deal of time was unavoidably lost, and it was Four in the Afternoon before they

were

A. C.

1706.



A. C.  
1706.

were in a Posture to attack the Enemy. The Inhabitants of *Brocas*, who came to submit themselves, assured the Confederate Generals, that the Enemy retreated as soon as their advanced Guards came in view of the Enemy's Rear, which was partly covered by a Wood that facilitated and concealed their Retreat. The Duke of *Berwick* thought he could easily retire through a Country which he took to be all open, but meeting with unexpected Defiles, several of the Townsmen that withdrew their best Effects, and his own Baggage, made a Stop, that retarded his March ; and if the Confederate Generals had been better acquainted with the Nature of the Ground, he had run the Hazard of being entirely defeated.

As soon as the foremost *Portuguese* Squadrons perceiv'd the Enemy, they moved with great Precipitation to charge them Sword in Hand; but being obliged to march thro' some Fields, full of Trees, they broke their Squadrons, and came up with the Enemy in some Disorder. The Conde d' *Ayular*, who commanded the Enemy's Rear, which consisted of their best Troops, caused several of his Squadrons to face about, and by their firing added to the Confusion of the most forward of the *Portuguese*. But those who were to support the latter coming up in time, and the left Wing which marched close together, and in order of Battle, gaining upon the Enemies Flank, whilst some Musketeers, whom the Conde *de Saura* had thrown into the Wood, galled them, they had no other Thoughts than to retreat. Ten of their Squadrons were overthrown and defeated, and all the rest of their Cavalry marched with great Pre-

The Duke of  
*Berwick's* Rear  
defeated.

Precipitation and Disorder, near five Leagues, for they did not stop or face about till they came to *Anojo del Puereco*, where the Duke of *Berwick* encamp'd, but many of his Men fled a great way further. The Enemy left behind them about 50 Men killed, and as many Prisoners, among whom were Don *Diego Monroy*, a Major-General, and the Conde de *Canilleros*, besides about 150 Horses. On the *Portuguese* Side, the Conde de *St. Vincento* was killed, and Col. *Machado* dangerously wounded. After this Action, the Troops entred *Brocas*. The Confederate Army having rested the 8<sup>th</sup> in that Place, and put a Garrison of 400 Men in the Castle, march'd the 9<sup>th</sup> towards *Alcantara*. The Duke of *Berwick* had 3 Days before thrown seven Battallions into that place, which with the Three that were there already, made the Garrison at least 5000 Men strong, and provided with abundance of Artillery.

The 10<sup>th</sup> in the Morning, the *English* Regiments of *Blood* and *Wade*, very briskly attack'd the Convent of *St. Francis*, under the Fire of the Place, drove the Enemy from thence, taking about 20 Prisoners, and lodged and maintained themselves in that Post, tho' with the Loss of about 50 Men kill'd and wounded, and among the latter, Colonel *Wade* himself, and Lieutenant Colonel d'*Har-court*. After this, the Generals and Ingeniers went to view the Place, upon which Occasion, the Conde d'*Attalaya*, Governour of *Minho*, *Alcantara* *L.* was mortally wounded. The Conde de *la Cor-seged.* *sona* having that Day joined the Army with the Artillery, Baggage, and Provisions, and the rest of the Infantry, it was resolved to open the Trenches, and erect Batteries that

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A. C.

1706.

very Evening: The Direction of the Siege being committed to Colonel *Carles*. Five Battallions and 200 Horse, under the Command of the Marquiss *de Montandre*, sustain'd 800 Workmen, who, in the Night, made a Line deep enough to cover the Troops, and at the same time they began to erect a Battery of 13 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy about Noon made a vigorous Sally, to recover the Convent of St. *Francis*, and obliged one of the 2 Portuguese Battallions, that guarded that Post, to abandon the same; but the Regiment of Don *Francis de Mello* defended themselves very resolutely, and gave time to the *English*, who march'd with great Diligence from the Camp, to their Assistance, to drive the Enemy back into the Place. The Night between the 12th and 13th, the Conde *de Sormany* relieved the Trenches, and the Battery of 13 pieces was put into a Condition to fire the next Day, when it did great Execution, as well as that of Mortars. The *English* Battery, under the Command of Colonel *Borgard*, near the Convent of St. *Francis*, which batter'd the Enemies Works in reverse, was also perfected. The same Day (13th) the Marquiss *de Fronteira* passed the *Tagus*, with the Troops of *Abeira*, over a Bridge of Boats, which was soon made up, notwithstanding the great Difficulties of the Ground. But the Activity of the Marquiss, and of the Conde *de Soutra*, animated the Soldiers to such a Degree, that they finished that Bridge, and another over the *Alagon*, sooner than was expected; carried some pieces of Cannon over it, and took Post with 6 Battallions and some Horse on the other Side of the Town of *Alcantara*. The Night between the 13th

and



A. C.  
1706.

and 14th Major-General Lloyd mounted the Trenches, with 4 Battallions, *English* and *Dutch*. The Enemy seeing the Execution of the Batteries, demanded to capitulate, whereupon Hostages were exchanged; but as they insisted upon honourable and advantageous Conditions, they were told, that they ought to expect no other than to be made Prisoners of War; tho' with this Advantage, that all those who should be willing to enter themselves in King *Charles III.* Service, should be entertain'd on the same Foot, and in the same Employments they had under the Duke of *Anjou*. Upon their refusal of these Terms, the Batteries began to play again. The Bombs did a great deal of Mischief, and the Allies erected another Battery on the other Side the River, from whence they fired into the Streets and Places of the City. The Breach growing wider and wider, the Confederate Generals thought fit to summon the Garrison before they gave the Assault. The Conde de *Taroca*, who was sent into the Town for that Purpose, declared to the Governour, that the Breach being practicable, and no Relief to be expected, he could not, according to the Rules of War, hope for Quarters, if he stood a Storm; but that if the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War, they should have all the kind Treatment and Favour shewn them, that could in Reason be granted to brave Men, whom the Allies expected shortly to be their friends: After some Disputes among themselves, they agreed to surrender upon these Terms, being allowed to march out of the Breach, and the Officers from Captains inclusive upwards, to have Liberty to return to their

The Garrison  
of Alcantara  
surrender Pri-  
soners of War.

A. C. their Army, after Six Months, in order  
 1706. to their Exchange, &c.

The 16th, the Garrison went out at the Breach, according to the Capitulation. It consisted of one Battallion of *Spanish* Guards, commanded by the Marquiss *d' Aytona*, and 9 *Spanish* Terças or Regiments, in all 3282 Men including the Officers, the whole commanded by Don *Miguel de Guasco*, Mareschal de Camp and Don *Diego d' Avila*, Brigadier. These Troops were in a very good Condition, and 'twas a great Stroke thus to ruin, in so little a time, and with such inconsiderable Loss, the 3d Part of the *Spanish* Infantry. However it must be own'd in their Favour, that 'twas not possible for them either to defend the Breach, or to make any Retrenchment or Coupure behind it; for the Batteries of the Allies, both of Cannon and Mortars, were so well served that in 3 Days time, they either kill'd or disabled 500 Men of the Garrison. The Confederates found in the Place 47 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 17 of Iron, 5000 Muskets, Fire-Locks, 200 Quintals or Barrels of Gun Powder, 1800 Boxes of small Shot, 15 great Shot, 6 Mortars, 800 Bombs, 3000 Moys of Flower, (being 10000 Pounds Weight) 4000 Moys of Rye, 200 Pipes of Wine, 150 Pipes of Oil, 12000 new suits for Soldiers, designed for the *Spanish* Army, and about 200 cropt Horses. The 19th, the Marquiss *de Fronteira* marched with the Body under his Command, to *Moral*, which he caused to be attacked by the Count *de Souza*. The Garrison consisting of 4000 Men, under a *French* Governour, defended themselves, and made a great Fire for 3 Days, but the third they surrendered.

The Garrison of  
 Moraleja sur-  
 renacer Prison-  
 ers at Discre-  
 tion.

As also Coria.

Prisoners of War. The next Day being the 23<sup>d</sup> of April, Coria surrendred to Don Juan d' Atayda, whereupon the Marquis de Fronteira march'd to take Possession of that Town, and secure the Magazines, and arriv'd there just in the time that Monsieur Jeoffreville was advancing that Way with 12 Squadrons, in order to destroy the Ovens and Stores the Enemy had in the Place.

Before the main Army left *Alcantara*, the Earl of *Galway* published the following Manifesto.

A. C.  
1706.

Henry Earl of Galway, Baron of Portarlinton, General of the Forces of the most Serene Lady the QUEEN of GREAT-BRITAIN.

‘ IT being undeniably true, that in the  
 ‘ whole Progress of this War, the most  
 ‘ Serene Queen of Great-Britain, my Mistress,  
 ‘ and her Allies, are so far from being Enemies to Spain, that they have sent their  
 ‘ Troops and Fleets for no other purpose  
 ‘ than to assist the good Spaniards, to shake  
 ‘ off the Yoke and Domination of France,  
 ‘ and to place in the Throne of Spain, his  
 ‘ most excellent Majesty King Charles III.  
 ‘ to the End therefore that the Spaniards  
 ‘ themselves may have the Glory to co-  
 ‘ operate in so honourable an Undertaking  
 ‘ as is the Establishing the Liberty and Fe-  
 ‘ licity of their native Country, the said  
 ‘ most Serene Queen has been pleased to  
 ‘ command me, to declare anew Her Royal  
 ‘ Pleasure, that I should, in Her Name, suc-  
 ‘ cour

The Earl  
Galway's  
Manifesto.



A. C. 706  
 ' succour and support them. Accordingly  
 ' by these Presents, I declare and publish,  
 ' That all the Generals, Commanders, Offi-  
 ' cers and Soldiers of the *Spaniards*, of what-  
 ' soever Degree they may be, that will leave  
 ' the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*, and  
 ' give all due Obedience to his Catholick  
 ' Majesty King *Charles III.* on their repairing  
 ' to Me, (the aforesaid Earl of *Galway*) shall  
 ' be maintained in the Service of his Catho-  
 ' lick Majesty, in the same Posts, Honours,  
 ' and Degrees, which they had before, with-  
 ' out Exception of Persons, and that from  
 ' the same Hour they shall be paid and main-  
 ' tained punctually, according to the Pay  
 ' they before enjoy'd, out of the Treasury,  
 ' which, for these glorious Ends, the said  
 ' most Serene Queen has caused to be re-  
 ' mitted to my Order. 'Tis to be hop'd,  
 ' there will be no *Spaniards* of Reputation,  
 ' that will not make use of so favourable  
 ' an Occasion of having the Honour to free  
 ' their Country from Slavery, truly igno-  
 ' minious, and of gaining the peculiar Esteem  
 ' of their lawful Monarch King *Charles III.*  
 Dated at *Alcantara*, April 20. 1706.

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 y.

The same Day, (*April 20.*) the Confede-  
 rate Army passed the *Tagus*, over the Bridge  
 of *Alcantara*, and came to encamp at *Pedras*  
*Elvas*. The Duke of *Berwick* perceiving that  
 they bent their March towards *Coria* and  
*Placentia*, pass'd also the *Tagus*, at the  
 Bridge of *Canaveral*, and drew 8 Battallions  
 and 12 Pieces of Cannon out of *Badajoz*,  
 ordering them to march to the Bridge of  
*Almaras*, and causing them to be reinforc'd  
 by the Battallion of *Chaves*, and some Mili-  
 tia ;

tia ; He came himself the 24<sup>th</sup> to *Placentia*, with his Cavalry, and the same Day the Confederates arrived at *Coria*, an Episcopal City, surrounded with pretty good Walls. All the Country round about, and the Inhabitants of the Mountain of *Gata*, which abounds with Wine, Oil, and Cattle, came in to submit ; but nothing was exacted from them, but that they should remain faithful to King *Charles III.* which they readily promised. The Army broke up from *Coria* the 26<sup>th</sup>, and went to encamp in a fine Plain, on the Road to *Placentia*, near the Banks of the River *Alagon*. The 27<sup>th</sup>, they moved to *Gallisteo*, a little Town situate on an Eminence, with pretty good Walls, and a Castle, belonging to the Conde of that Name. Before they came to this Place, they detach'd 600 Horse to surprise a Guard which the Enemy kept upon them, to observe their Motions ; but upon sight of this Detachment, the Guard retired, and only some few of them were made Prisoners.

A. C.  
1706.

The 28<sup>th</sup>, the Confederate Army moved and encamp'd at *Placentia*, where the chief Care of the Generals was to cause Provisions to be gathered in, Corn to be ground, and Ovens erected ; the Enemy having destroy'd their Magazines of Corn, Meal and Oats, and the Bishop, the Corregidor, and some of the chief Inhabitants having left the Place and followed the Duke of *Berwick*.

Here a Council of War was held about the further Operations of the Campaign ; the Earl of *Galway* insisted, that they ought to proceed directly to *Madrid*, where the Approach of the Portuguese and Confederate Army had struck a general Consternation : And

*They come to Placentia.*

*The Earl of Galway insists to proceed to Madrid, which at that juncture might have ended the War in Spain.*

A. C.

1706.

And had his Lordship's Counsel, which was unanimously approved by all the Foreign Generals, been pursued, it would, very probably, have put an End to the War in *Spain*; for the *Grandeess* and the Councils (or Tribunals) having staid at *Madrid*, whilst the Duke of *Anjou* was taken up with the Siege of *Barcelona*, they would undoubtedly have all declared for King *Charles*, especially upon the Disgrace of his Competitor before that Place; being wavering in their Affections between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, before the Birth of the Prince of *Asturias*. But the *Portuguese* Generals shew'd a Reluctancy to advance so far into *Spain*, without having more certain Accounts of the Condition of King *Charles's* Affairs, particularly of the Siege of *Barcelona*: However, the Duke of *Berwick* being but 4 Leagues from thence, intrenching himself before the Fords of the River *Tietar*, with all the Troops he had been able to assemble, it was unanimously resolved to march and fight him, if he continued fortifying that Camp. Accordingly on the 1<sup>st</sup> of *May*, they broke up from before *Placentia*, and march'd directly to *La Venta Matagona*: But as soon as the Enemy perceiv'd the Motions of the Confederate Army, they caus'd their Baggage, and afterwards their Foot, to march off. Their Cavalry retired next in good Order, leaving behind them a Rear-Guard and some Dragoons on Foot, in the Intrenchment. As soon as the Allies came near the *Tietar*, the *Portuguese* Infantry, which forded over that River, drove the Enemy from that Post, with a great deal of Gallantry, but tho' the Cavalry passed the



the same River with great Diligence, yet they could not come up with the Enemy, who fled very fast. Hereupon the Confederate

A. C.  
1706.

Generals consulted again what was most expedient to be done, and the Portuguese exprest still their Averseness to proceed as far as *Madrid*, alledging that the Country did not abound with Corn, that the carrying of Provisions was attended with great Difficulties, and that the Army would suffer very much. But the true Reason was, their Belief or Apprehension that *Barcelona* was lost, and therefore they were of Opinion, that they ought to improve the Time, and possess themselves of the Places on their Frontiers, before the Duke of *Berwick* received the Reinforcements he expected from *France*. However, the Earl of *Galway* prevailed with them to march as far as *Almaras*, and destroy the Bridge there, that the Enemy might have no Passage over that River from *Alcantara* to *Ponte de Arco-bispo*. Accordingly they march'd the 4th of May to *Almaras*, (the Country round about still coming in to submit to King *Charles III.*) and began to pull down the Bridge, but the Country-People having represented, that their Trade would be quite ruined, if the Bridge was demolished, the Generals complied with their earnest Desires to let it stand.

The Portuguese unwilling to march further into Spain.

Here again the Confederate Generals consulting what was further to be done, the Portuguese gave plainly to understand that they would go no further, urging, ' That they could not do it without exposing their Army to certain Ruin, without any Prospect

Their Reasons for it at a third Consultation.

A. C.

1706.

The Earl of  
Galway's  
pressing Argu-  
ments to march  
to Madrid.

Ineffectual.

His Lordship  
offers to march  
with the Fo-  
reign Forces in-  
to Castile,  
which is also  
refused.

( 42 )  
' spect of Advantage ; that it was reasona-  
' ble to believe, that if King *Charles* had  
' any Friends or Partizans in *Madrid*, some  
' of them would have come in to them,  
' that on the contrary, they received no  
' News from any Part to encourage them to  
' go any further, and in short, that they  
' had no Reason to venture their Army that  
' way, without Hopes of any decisive Action.  
The Earl of *Galway*, on the other hand, re-  
presented, ' What immortal Honour it  
' would be for the *Portuguese* to reduce  
' *Madrid*, the Capital of all *Spain* ; that sup-  
' posing the worst, which yet was very un-  
' likely, viz. that *Barcelona* were taken,  
' they would still be in a Condition to re-  
' treat Home, after having exacted vast  
' Contributions from *Madrid*, and in  
' a Word, that it would be an invincible  
' Argument to the High Allies, that the  
' *Portuguese* did fully and heartily perform  
' all their Engagements, if they march'd di-  
' rectly to that Capital City. These Reasons ha-  
ving no effect, my Lord *Galway* pressed earnest-  
ly that they would give him all the Horse of  
' the Army, with all the Foreign Foot, and  
' 6 *Portuguese* Battallions, with which he would  
' march as far as *Talavera la Reina*, which  
' Post he would maintain, if he found Means  
' for the Army to subsist there, otherwise  
' he would come back and submit to any  
' better Counsel that should be proposed.  
But the *Portuguese* had fixed their Resolution  
upon the Account they had received of the  
Siege of *Barcelona* from their Embassador, who  
acquainted them, that there were only 800

Men.

Men, regular Troops, in the Place ; that the Breaches were unprepared, and the Fortifications in a very ill Condition. Upon this Intelligence they rashly concluded, that the Place, and consequently the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, the very Person of King *Charles III.* were lost, and therefore they consulted more their own private Interest than the publick Good; and resolved to improve the time they were Masters of the Field, and take either *Badajox* or *Ciudad Rodrigo*, the better to cover their own Frontiers, and in case of any Accident, to maintain the War in the Enemy's Country. In short, when the further Operations of the Campaign were a fourth time debated, all the *Portuguese* Generals were unanimously of Opinion, not to proceed any further, but to return back to undertake either the Siege of *Badajox*, or *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. My Lord *Galway* finding it was impossible to prevail with them to alter their Resolution, inclined them to march rather to *Ciudad-Rodrigo* than to *Badajox*, because the first of those Two Places was nearer the Road to *Madrid*, than the other, and opened an Entrance into a most fruitful Country. Hereupon it was resolved to march into *Old Castile*, and the *Portuguese* engag'd their Promise to my Lord *Galway*, that after the Surrender of *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, they would advance towards *Madrid*, through *Salamanca*, in case they had News of the raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*.

The 10th of May, Don *Joseph Belvis*, a Gentleman of one of the best Families in *Valencia*, arrived in the Camp, being dispatch'd by the

A.

1706.

*The Siege of Ciudad-Rodrigo resolved upon.*

*The Earl of Peterborow's Letter to my Lord Galway, desiring him to march to Madrid.*



A. C.  
1706.

But the Por-  
tuguese per-  
sist in their  
Resolution.

Earl of *Peterborow* to the Earl of *Galway*, with Letters, importing, ' That the Enemy had form'd the Siege of *Barcelona*, wherein they met with great Difficulties, and which, in all Appearance, would draw into length, that his Lordship (the Earl of *Peterborow*) with a considerable Body of regular Forces and *Miquelets*, had possess'd himself of the Post of *Martorel*, that if the Enemy, as 'twas very probable, were obliged to raise the Siege, by the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet, it would be impossible for them to retreat through *Aragon*, but would be obliged to fetch a great Compass thro' *France*; wherefore he desired my Lord *Galway* to march directly to *Madrid*, where he would be joined as soon as possible by all the Forces that were on that Side. This important Message (which was back'd by the strongest Arguments my Lord *Galway* could use) made no Impression on the *Portuguese*, who having fixed their Resolution, had sent already their Waggon and Carriages towards *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. The Inhabitants of *Fruillo* and *Caseres*, sent to make their Submission to King *Charles*, and promised to furnish the Allies with some Quantities of Provisions; but neither did this Offer make any Alteration in the Measures already taken.

The 10th of *May*, the Army began the March to return to *Venta Masagona*, and on that very Day the Enemy rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*, to retire into *France*: So that Two Armies, which were near 150 Leagues distant from one another, retreated each to their own Country, out of the mutual Fear they had

had of their Enemy, and yet, which is no less remarkable, those Two Armies met again Two Months after near *Madrid*. The 12<sup>th</sup>, the Allies encamp'd at *Placentia*, and exacted nothing either from that City, or from the Inhabitants of any other Place, being shy of exasperating the Country People, who began to take up Arms, and to fall upon the Stragglers; the 13<sup>th</sup>, they encamp'd at *Calisteo*, and the 14<sup>th</sup> at *Coria*.

A. C.

1706.

The Court of *Portugal*, upon the Complaints of the Foreign Ministers and Generals, that the *Portuguese* Generals would go no further, had sent Orders to the Marquis *das Minas*, to act in Concert with my Lord *Galway*; and at least to continue near *Almaras*, if the Army could by any means subsist there, till the issue of the Affairs in *Catalonia* should be known: After which, if the same was favourable, his Majesty order'd his Army to march directly to *Madrid*; but these Orders could not take Place, by reason the Provisions and Carriages had been sent another way; and therefore it was resolv'd to pursue the Design upon *Ciudad Rodrigo*. The Marquis *de Montandre* was Commanded with Five Battalions and some Cavalry, to possess himself of the Passes of the Mountains, call'd *Robradillo*, and the 17<sup>th</sup> the Army Encamped at *Cadahalso*. The 18<sup>th</sup> they went over the Mountains, and Encamped at *Martiago*, where they found a great Difference between the Climate of the Old and *New Castile*; for they had felt a great Heat at *Placencia* and *Almaras*, whereas they had very cool Weather;

*The Marquis  
das Minas or-  
dered to act in  
concert with  
my Lord Gal-  
way.*

A. C. ther, as soon as they had pass'd the Mountain.  
 1706. The 20th they pass'd the *Agueda*, and En-

*Ciudad-Rodrigo*, which Place they Invested the next  
*drigo invested* Day, Colonel *Carles* having the Direction of  
 May 21. the Siege. *Drn Juan Manuel*, with Four Bat-

And surren-  
 dred May 26.  
 N. S.

Upon the News  
 of raising the  
 Siege of Barce-  
 lona, the Por-  
 tuguese re-  
 solve at last to  
 march to Ma-  
 drid.

The Army ar-  
 rives at Sala-  
 manca, June  
 1st.

tallions made himself Master of the Suburbs,  
 which done, they rais'd a Battery of 12  
 Pieces of Cannon ; but tho' the Battery play'd  
 on the very foot of the Wall, yet the same  
 was of so hard Stone, that they could not  
 make any considerable Breach in 48 Hours :  
 However, contrary to their Expectation, the  
 Town surrendred the 26th, the Regiment of  
*Asturia* being allow'd to March out upon  
 Condition not to bear Arms for a whole  
 Year ; and 2000 Men of the Militia of *Bur-*  
*gos* and *Villadolid*, giving up their Arms, and  
 Swearing never to serve again against the  
 Allies. The Garrison March'd out the 27th,  
 on which Day the Allies received the joy-  
 ful News of the raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*,  
 whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd to  
 March towards *Madrid* : Accordingly they  
 made all the necessary Preparation for that  
 March, and took Provisions for 24 Days.  
 They decamp'd from *Ciudad Rodrigo* the  
 2d of June, and arrived the 7th at *Salaman-*  
*ca*, from whence the Duke of *Berwick* was  
 retired towards the Pass of *Guadarama* ;  
 having destroyed as much Meal and Corn  
 as his Men could come at, but neverthe-  
 less the Confederates found there sufficient  
 Quantities to supply what their Army  
 consum'd. They sent a Detachment to  
 take Possession of *Alva de Tormes*, put a  
 Gar-



Garrison in the Castle: And on the 12<sup>th</sup> left *Salamanca*, and march'd towards the Pass of *Guadarama*, through a very fine Champaign Country; the Army observing pretty good Discipline. But here we must take Notice, that by reason of the Garrisons they had left in several Places, they had no more than 20 *Portuguese* Battallions; and that through the great Desertion among them, the Army, which at the beginning of the Campaign, was above Two and Twenty Thousand Men strong, was now reduced to 13 or 14 Thousand; for the *Portuguese* Soldiers being very irregularly paid in the Field, many of them returned Home very freely, and those who remained with their Regiments, either lived upon Ammunition Bread, or what they could get from the Country.

A. C.

1706.

*Great Desertion among the Portuguese Soldiers.*

The Confederates passed through *Peneranda*, a pretty Town inhabited by very rich Merchants, who, before the War, managed all the Woollen Trade at *Bilboa*, with *England* and *Holland*, and who appeared to be very much in the Interest of the Allies. The City of *Segovia*, the chief Staple for Wool in *Spain*, sent Deputies to make their Submission to King *Charles*, whereupon a Hundred Men were put into the Castle of that Place.

*The Confederate rare Army passes through Penderanda.*

*Segovia submits.*

The 17<sup>th</sup>, the Army encamped at *Villacarteri*, where they erected the Ovens, and a Magazine, under the Guard of one Battal-  
 lion. The 18<sup>th</sup>, they incamped at *Espinal*, where Deputies from the *Escorial* came to submit. They intercepted some of the Enemies

*As also the Escorial.*

A. C.

1706.

The Duke of  
Anjou comes  
to Madrid,  
and retires  
from thence on  
the Approach of  
the Portu-  
guese Army.

mies Couriers, and by the Letters about them, learned the joyful News of the great Victory gained by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramillies*, and that in general the *Spaniards* look'd upon the Duke of *Anjou*, as undone. That Prince, after his ill Success at *Barcelona*, was gone with great Diligence by the Way of *France*, to *Navarre*, and from thence to *Madrid*: But when he saw that the *Portuguese* marched directly towards that Capital City, he resolved to retire from thence to meet the *French* Troops, that were returning thro' *Navarre*, and order'd most of his Troops which were dispersed throughout all *Spain*, to come and join him. The *Conde de las Torres* left *Valencia*, and brought up 12 or 13 Hundred Horse, with which, and other additional Forces, the Duke of *Berwick* had in a Body about Five Thousand Five Hundred Horse, and Seventeen Battallions.

The Gran-  
dees refuse to  
accompany him  
to the Field.

The Duke of *Anjou*, two or three Days before he left *Madrid*, call'd together all the *Grandees*, and the rest of the Nobility, and acquainted them, that he was resolv'd to put himself at the Head of his Army, desiring that they would accompany him; but they excused themselves, and most of them retired to their Country Houses, to expect the unravelling of this intricate Affair, without declaring for either Party. However, he obliged most of the Officers of the Tribunals to follow his Consort, who went to *Burgos*, and caused most of the Goods belonging to the Crown,

Crown, to be removed into *Navarre*. The *French*, before their Departure, destroy'd most of the Things they could not carry away, especially Provisions and Corn, and did all that was possible to distress the *Portuguese* Army, upon their Arrival at *Madrid*. They would fain have oblig'd the *Militia* to follow the Duke of *Anjou*, who set out from thence the 21<sup>st</sup>. but they could not perswade them to it, so that the only Game they had now to play, was to hasten the March of their Troops from *France*, and by all Means, to hinder the Conjunction of the *Portuguese*, and their Allies, with the Confederate Troops from *Catalonia* and *Valentia*. The Most useful Man the Duke of *Anjou* had in his Service was *Don Francisco Ronquillo*, who had been a long Time *Corregidor* at *Madrid*. That Minister had taken great Care to place in the Magistracy of the most considerable Towns, Persons entirely devoted to him; and having sent up and down Reformed Officers to command the Peasants of *Castile*, who had been oblig'd to take up Arms, they were Masters of all the Passes.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

As does also  
the Militia.

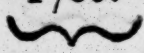
The 23<sup>d</sup>. of *June*, the *Portuguese* Army passed the Mountain at the *Puerto de Guadarama*, and encamp'd near the Village of that Name, within a League and a half of the *Escorial*. The 24<sup>th</sup>. the Army encamp'd at *Nuestra Signora de Ratamal*, and, the same Day, a Detachment of Horse, which was sent to *Madrid*, oblig'd that City to submit. The next Day the *Alguazil* Mayor, with three other Deputies, came from the *Corregidor* of that City to make their Submission in Form, and all the Nobility and Persons of Note that had stay'd there, who indeed were few in Number, either came in Person, or sent to assure the Confederates of

The City of  
*Madrid* sends  
Deputies to  
make their  
Submission

H

their



*Anno Ch.* their Devotion to the House of *Austria*: But  
*1706.* none distinguish'd themselves more than the  
 *Conde de Galba*, Brother to the Duke of *Infan-*  
*June 25. N.S.* *tado*, who publicly espoused the Interest of  
 King *Charles III.*

Upon the Army's Arrival near *Nuestra Sig-*  
*nora de Ratamal*, my Lord *Galway* receiv'd  
 Letters from King *Charles*, and Count *Noyelles*,  
 importing only, they referred themselves to  
 the Bearers, from whom his Lordship learn'd,  
*The Lord Gal-* That they had left King *Charles* at *Barcelona*,  
*way receives* and that my Lord *Peterborow* had embark'd the  
*Letters from* Infantry for *Valencia*, where the King was to  
*King Charles.* join him with all the Cavalry, and then march  
 towards *Madrid*.

The *Portuguese* seem'd very much to wonder  
 that no Army was yet marching that Way to  
 join them; however they comforted them-  
 selves with the Hopes that 6000 Foot, and  
 Two Thousand Horse, which they thought  
 would join them with the King, would sooner  
 come up, than the Troops which had retreated  
 from before *Barcelona* would be able to rein-  
 force the Duke of *Berwick*. The 27th. the Allies  
 encamp'd near *Madrid*, on the Banks of the *Man-*  
*sanares*, where most of the Citizens and Persons  
 of Distinction came to see them, looking upon  
 them as their Deliverers; so that this Camp  
 seem'd rather one of those Incampments, which  
 are made for Show and Diversion in Time of  
 Peace, than the Camp of an Army, consisting  
 of *Portuguese*, *English*, and *Dutch*, whom the  
*French* had represented in such odious Colours  
 to the *Spaniards*.

The Confederate Generals pressed the Cor-  
 regidor to cause King *Charles* to be proclaim'd  
 in Form; but found the Performing of that  
 Ceremony made a great many People uneasy.  
 They

They said frankly, ' That they thought the  
 ' *Portuguese* Army more numerous than it was  
 ' in Reality, and that the great Opinion that  
 ' was entertain'd of it, in *Madrid*, was very  
 ' much abated since they had seen it; that it  
 ' was uncertain when it should be Re-inforced  
 ' by the King and the *English* Troops; that  
 ' they were well inform'd that the *French*  
 ' Forces, that were returning from *Catalonia*,  
 ' began to arrive in *Navarre*; that those  
 ' Troops were not ruin'd after the Raising  
 ' of the Siege of *Barcelona*, as 'twas reported,  
 ' because they had not been pursued in their  
 ' Retreat; and lastly, That the Allies should  
 ' thereby engage the City of *Madrid* to make  
 ' a step, in which they might not be able to  
 ' maintain them. However this Ceremony  
 was thought absolutely necessary for Reputation's sake; For the Confederates made no doubt, but that as soon as this Proclamation should be known, all the Troops that were in *Catalonia* and *Valencia* would march to join them, with all Diligence, and that the King himself would not lose one Moment in repairing to his Capital City.

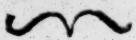
The *Corregidor* demanded some Days to make, as he pretended, the necessary Preparations for that Ceremony, but in effect, to receive Orders from Don *Francisco Ronquillo*, who, in all likelihood, gave him leave to perform it, that he might preserve his Place, wherein he was very useful to his Designs. Upon this Surmize it was proposed among the Generals, to appoint another *Corregidor*; but besides, that the Person who was in that Office had a good Character among the *Partizans* of the House of *Austria*, it was very uncertain whether another should be better affected to

Anno Ch.

1706.

The City of  
*Madrid* shie  
 of Proclaim-  
 ing King  
 Charles.  
 Their Reasons  
 for it.

Anno Ch.  
1706.



King Charles  
Proclaim'd in  
Madrid.

Toledo and  
other Places  
declare for  
him.

Cardinal Por-  
to Carrero  
Writes also  
Letters of  
Submission.

Daily Ex-  
presses sent to  
Arragon and  
Valencia.

Care taken to  
Re-inforce  
the Army.

the Interest of King *Charles*; and they could shew no Power from his Majesty to make a stop of that Nature according to Law, so that the Consequence of it might have been dangerous,

The Proclamation was perform'd with Applause, and there appear'd a great Joy in the Faces of all the People. The same had likewise a great Influence throughout the Country, for it occasion'd the Submission of several Towns, of which *Toledo* was the first; and Cardinal *Porto Carrero* himself Wrote to the Marquis *Das Minas*, and to the Conde *de la Corfana*, assuring them, in exprees Terms, of his Obedience to King *Charles III.* Hereupon the Conde *d' Atalaya*, Nephew to the Marquis *Das Minas*, was sent to *Toledo* to Compliment the Queen Dowager, and he waited also on the Cardinal, who renewed to him his former Protestations; Care was also taken to send circular Letters to all the Cities and Towns, to exhort them to follow the Example of the Capital City, which many did; and the Tribunals, or Courts of Judicature, were Order'd to administer Justice in the Name of King *Charles*, which they readily Obey'd: All this pass'd very quietly, and without the least Opposition.

The main Application of the Confederate Generals was to send daily Expresses towards *Arragon* and *Valencia*, to press the King to come and join them with all the Forces he could assemble: And they caus'd publick Notice to be given in the *Gazette of Madrid*, of the Arrival of the Confederate Army at that City: Hoping that the Country would not fail giving Credit to that Piece of News, when they saw it in a Paper Printed by Authority; and that the same spreading about, might reach either the King, or the Earl of

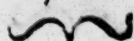
*Peterborow*,



*Peterborow*, sooner than the Expresses themselves. At the same time, to Re-inforce the *Portuguese* Army, Orders were sent for all the Troops that could be drawn from the Province of *Beyra*, to begin their March immediately towards *Madrid*.

Anno Ch.

1706.



The Provisions they had brought with them, being almost consum'd, they contracted with several Persons for the providing the Army with Bread, and for a Reserve of Bisket; and the better to enable them to perform their Bargains, some Money was advanc'd to 'em. *Madrid* being before the Confederate Camp, it was thought more adviseable to cover that City, and hinder its Communication with the Enemy as much as possible: Hereupon, on the 25th of *July*, the Allies encamp'd at *Puerto de los Viveros*, having the *Xarama* before 'em; and here they had Advice, that a Detachment of *English* Troops, under General *Windbam*, had made themselves Masters of *Requena*, which opens an Entrance from *Valencia* into *Castile*. The Confederate Generals, the better to cover *Madrid*, threw a Body of Infantry into *Alcala*, under the Command of the Conde de *Torraca*; erected there their Ovens, repair'd the Mills, and set their Bakers at Work. The Enemy endeavour'd to carry away some Cattle from the Neighbourhood of *Alcala*; but some of their Parties were defeated, and oblig'd to quit their hold.

Care taken to  
get Provisions.

And to cover  
Madrid.

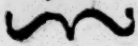
In the mean time the People of *Madrid*, having no News from King *Charles*, began to be very uneasie. The Disaffected gave out, That he was Sick, and had no Thoughts to come there; and, at the same time, industriously dispers'd Lists of the Troops that came from *France*, which, they said, would soon enable

People in Ma-  
drid uneasie  
at King  
*Charles's* not  
coming to  
them.

King

Anno Ch.

1706.



King *Philip* to cut off all the *Portuguese*, and chastise those, who shew'd their Affections to the House of *Austria*.

Two Monks  
Depose he was  
Dead.

These Reports made the greater Impression on the unsteady Minds of the People, by reason some Days after, two Priests did publicly make Oath, that King *Charles* was Dead, and that they had seen him Embalm'd: The Confederate Generals caus'd one of them to be put under Confinement, but having no certain Accounts whereby to destroy their false Depositions, they were not able to disabuse the People. On the 7th of *July*, my Lord *Galway* sent to the King by the Way of *Valencia*, the Captain of the *Hussars*, with Thirty Troopers, to press his Majesty to come to them. The Commander of that Party lost most of his Men, who were Kill'd by the *Peasants* in their March; notwithstanding which he reach'd the King, as well as several Couriers, tho' a greater number fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

Several other  
Expresses sent  
to K. Charles.

And here it will not be improper to confute a CAVIL, rais'd, either thro' Mistake, or Design, against the Earl of *Galway*, by the Earl of *Peterborow*, Apologist's \* *Dr. Friend*, viz. That two Expresses from the *Portuguese Army* did actually pass thro' *Valencia*, where my Lord *Peterborow* was, without favouring his Lordship with the least Account of their Motions. If by this *Dr. Friend* means, that my Lord *Peterborow* had no manner of Intelligence from the *Portuguese Army* he grossly Contradicts himself: For the Council of War held in *Valencia*, the 26th of *June*, 1706, (and set down in his Account) takes Notice of the Informations given by an Express dispatch'd by the Earl of *Galway*; And

\* See his Account, p. 103.

A Cavil rais'd  
against my Ld.  
Galway Confuted.

And again, (P. 104.) he takes Notice of an Express dispatch'd from *Madrid* the 29th of *June*, by the Marquis *Das Minas*, and my Lord *Galway*, who, on the 6th of *July*, gave a Certificate in *Valencia*, that he had Letters for the King, but none for my Lord *Peterborow*. If by the foremention'd Objection, Dr. *Friend* means only, that the Earl of *Galway* did not favour my Lord *Peterborow* with any Letter, he averrs a positive *Untruth*: For my Lord *Galway* sent 15, or 16, Expresses with Letters for my Lord *Peterborow*, some of whom did certainly deliver these Letters: But if they had not, it might be alledg'd, in the Earl of *Galway*'s Justification, that when he dispatch'd the other Expresses to the King, he, with Reason, suppos'd that the Earl of *Peterborow* was with his Majesty: And, upon that Supposition, according to the Rules of War, and Decency, he thought that out of Respect to the King, he ought to send him all the Intelligence, and to him alone. Nor could my Lord *Galway* imagine either that the Earl of *Peterborow* had a Command independent upon King *Charles*, as Dr. *Friend* may seem to \* intimate; or that there had happen'd any Misunderstanding between that Noble Earl, and King *Charles*'s Ministers, which occasion'd the fatal Resolution of his Majesty's Journey to *Saragossa*, of which I shall give a more candid Account, in Relation to the E. of *Peterborow*, than Dr. *Friend* has done of other Passages relating to my Lord *Galway*.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

\* Page 109.

After the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*, the Earl of *Peterborow* went from thence by Sea, to *Valencia*, with 1800 *English* Foot, and it was expected, That according to the Resolutions

The Earl of  
*Peterborow*  
goes to *Valencia*.



*Anno Ch.* lutions † taken in several Councils of War;  
 1706. King *Charles* should march thither by Land,

† see Dr.  
 Friend's Ac-  
 count of the  
 Earl of Peter-  
 borow's Con-  
 duct in Spain,  
 p. 60. and seq.

with the Horse, and so hasten together to *Madrid*, which, undoubtedly, was the wisest Counsel his Catholick Majesty could have follow'd: The rather because the Earl of *Peterborow* had caus'd Lieut. General *Windham* to make himself Master of *Requena*, which open'd the Entrance into *Castile* from *Valencia*. But many delays were us'd in the Prosecution of it, so that it was the 2d of *July* before his Majesty came to *Terragona*, where, being inform'd of the good Disposition of the Kingdom of *Arragon* towards him, Count *Noyelles* was order'd to march with some Troops thither. He was met at *Cavern*, seven Leagues from *Saragossa*, by the Deputies of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, having with them 800 Horse and 2000 Foot. On the 5th of the same Month he arriv'd at *Saragossa*, being receiv'd a League without the City by the Militia, as well Horse as Foot, and at the Gate by 100 Gentlemen in Arms, who all follow'd him to his Lodgings through Crowds of People, that made loud Acclamations. The Magistrates complimented his Excellency: The Nobility of *Arragon*, and Deputies from most of the Towns, were come there to make their Submission to King *Charles*; and swore Allegiance to his Majesty, in Presence of that General.

*Arragon De-  
 clares for K.  
 Charles.*

Whether this Torrent of Success, or a vain Belief that the Duke of *Anjou* and the French Army would never return again into *Spain*, or some other Motive prevail'd with King *Charles*, his Catholick Majesty unhappily chang'd his Mind of going by the Way of  
*Valencia*

*Valentia* for *Madrid*. The Earl of *Peterborow*, and those that were with him, were \* mightly surpriz'd, after a Month's waiting at *Valencia*, to find that his Catholick Majesty had been advis'd, and prevail'd upon, by the Prince of *Liechtenstein*, and the Count *de Cifuentes*, to alter the Measures taken at *Barcelona*; and that his Majesty had resolv'd to go to *Madrid*, by the Way of *Arragon*.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

\* Dr. Friend,  
*Ubi Supra*.  
page 76.

The Ambassador of *Portugal*, & Maj. General *Stanhope*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, did both Protest against this Counsel, and urg'd to have their Reasons enter'd in Writing. The Substance of which was, ' 1. That ' *Arragon* being not well furnish'd with Pro- ' visions, it would be very inconvenient for ' the Troops to march that Way. 2. That ' the Enemy having then 6000 good Horse ' ready to observe his Motions, His Majesty ' could not march that Way without visible ' Hazard. 3. That tho' that Road were safe, ' it would be the Loss of Six Weeks time, ' before he could arrive at *Madrid*, and that ' Time was of great Importance to him in ' such a Conjunction. Those about him, who were for his going by the Way of *Arragon*, alledg'd, ' That it was not for his Majesty's ' Honour to go to *Madrid*, in a Hurry, without his Equipage and Retinue. To which it's said Mr. *Stanhope* reply'd, ' That King ' *William*, when he made his Descent upon ' *England*, went to *London* in a Hackney- ' Coach, attended by a few Dragoons, otherwise he might have lost the Crown. However the other Counsel prevail'd, and King *Charles* pursued his Resolution of going by the Way of *Arragon*. When the Earl of *Pe-*

King *Charles*  
resolves to go  
to *Madrid* by  
the way of  
*Arragon*.

The English  
and Portu-  
guese Enuoy  
protest against  
it.

Reasons of  
those about  
the King for  
his going to  
*Saragossa*.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

† Dr. Friend's  
Account, Ubi  
Supra.

terborow heard † of those Measures, he sent many Letters, with the unanimous Opinion of his Councils of War, *That it would be best for his Majesty to return, and go by the Way of Valencia*: But neither his Lordship's Letters, nor the Opinion of the Councils of War had any Effect. His Majesty went on to *Saragossa*, where the great Expectation of those, who advis'd him to that Road, terminated in being complimented with a Bull Feast, and spending about Thirty Days in a very fruitless and unhappy Progress. When they saw, too late, that Dangers approach'd, and that the direct Way from thence to *Madrid* was not practicable, then they alter'd their Measures again, took the Road towards the Frontiers of *Valencia*, and sent to desire that the Earl of *Peterborow* would meet them with all possible haste.

† See Dr.  
Friend's Ac-  
count. p. 105,  
and seqq.

K. Charles's  
Letter to the  
Earl of Peter-  
borow.

It is to be observ'd, That the Earl of *Peterborow*, † wish'd and labour'd for an immediate March to *Madrid*, with all the Zeal and Solicitations possible, as well knowing there was nothing else wanting, to put a finishing Stroke to his glorious Successes, and secure the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria: But just before his Lordship march'd, he receiv'd a Letter from the King, informing him, *That now his Majesty was satisfy'd, every Thing was secure in Spain, and that the Portuguese Army, would be sufficient to protect him from any Attempts that the Enemy could be able to make against him; and therefore his Majesty press'd his Lordship to send the Forces under his Command to the Relief of the Duke of Savoy, pursuant to the Queen's Instructions, or, in Case that the said Succours were not necessary, to make the Attempts upon the Islands of Majorca and Minorca.* This Letter was dated the



3d. of July; But, as the same Author informs  
 \* us, *His Lordship believ'd his Majesty was mis-*  
*inform'd of the true State of Affairs, and conclu-*  
*ding nothing so necessary as to prevent, if possible,*  
*the Return of the French into Spain, and to se-*  
*cure the Country round Madrid, desired to be*  
*excused from complying with his Majesty's Di-*  
*rections, and continu'd on his March thro' Castile.*  
*And indeed his Majesty was quickly convinc'd,*  
*That his Lordship had judg'd right; for instead*  
*of being able to go on Triumphantly from Sara-*  
*gossa to Madrid, his Majesty saw a Necessity now*  
*of Writing pressingly to my Lord (Peterborow)*  
*to come up to him with all the Dispatch imagi-*  
*nable, to secure his March to the Army at Gua-*  
*dalaxara. This his Lordship immediately com-*  
*ply'd with, joyn'd his Majesty near Pastrana, and*  
*had at last the Honour of conducting him to the*  
*Confederate Forces-*

Anno Ch.  
 1706.

\* page 109.

By this the Reader may see how ready we  
 are to mention and allow all the Passages re-  
 lated by Dr. Friend, which either justify my  
 Lord Peterborow's Conduct, or add Lustre to  
 his Lordship's Glory. But it is worth Ob-  
 servation, That tho' Dr. Friend † avers, That  
 his Lordship Conducted the King to the Confede-  
 rate Army, within a Fortnight after he had re-  
 ceived the Advices mention'd above, That his Ma-  
 jesty had no further Occasion for the Presence of him  
 or his Troops: Yet it appears by the Result of  
 the Council of War held in Valencia, the 26th  
 of June, 1706. upon the Arrival of an Officer  
 from my Lord Galway (which Council of  
 War is inserted \* in Dr. Friend's Account) \*  
 That it was the unanimous Opinion of all present,  
 that the Earl of Peterborow should march all  
 those Forces that were at Requenca, and in the  
 Frontiers of Castile, either directly for Madrid,

† page 110.  
 Inconsistencies  
 in D. Friend's  
 Account.

\* page 101.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

† p. 74, 75.  
*Fatal Delay*  
in not joyning  
the Portu-  
guese Army at  
Madrid.

*The Earl of  
Galway's ju-  
dicious Re-  
flection.*

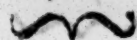
or to joyn the Portugal Army : Which shews, that the Resolution of his Lordship's joyn-  
ing the Portuguese was taken FULL FORTY  
DAYS before it was actually put in Execu-  
tion, which was on the 6th of August. This  
will appear the more strange if we consider  
what Dr. Friend says some Pages before, That  
by the Taking of Requena the Way † lay open for  
his Majesty's March. For his Lordship proved to  
the King, by the constant passing of Deserters, as  
well as Expresses, that there was nothing now to  
binder his Majesty from reaching Madrid, with a  
small Party of Horse, and he thought a King need-  
ed not much Perswasion to take Possession of a  
Crown, when 'twould be rather a Journey of  
Pleasure, than a March; and this to be per-  
form'd in a FORTNIGHT'S Time: Now, I  
say, it may appear very strange, that a Per-  
son of his Lordship's Activity was near Six  
Weeks (from the Date of the Council held  
in Valencia, June the 26th in taking this  
Journey of Pleasure, which the King might  
have perform'd in a Fortnight's Time. Would  
not Dr. Friend have shew'd more Prudence in  
taking care to avoid such gross Inconsistencies,  
than in ungenerously Reflecting upon the Por-  
tuguese Generals, for Resting Forty Days at Ma-  
drid? For after all, this proves only to my  
Lord Galway's immortal Honour, That he  
was at Madrid FORTY DAYS before the  
Earl of Peterborow: Which, perhaps, in Dr.  
Friend's Opinion, was an unpardonable  
Fault. This also proves, that Forty Days  
pass'd before my Lord Galway was joyn'd;  
and whoever was in Fault, whatever was  
the Cause of this Delay, his Lordship's Re-  
flection, in the Paper he deliver'd in to the  
House of Lords, and which was Read the 9th  
of

of Jan. last, is certainly very just, viz. ' That  
 ' as the Portuguese committed the First great  
 ' Error, in not marching from Almaraz directly  
 ' to Madrid, which might have put the finish-  
 ' ing stroke to the War in Spain, so the second  
 ' Fault, of the King's not coming up, in Time,  
 ' to the Portuguese Army, was no less fatal?

And here I shall take Notice of, and easily  
 confute Two Objections rais'd against my  
 Lord Galway's Conduct: The first *Viva Voce*,  
 ' viz. That if he had pursu'd the Duke of  
 ' Berwick Ten Days longer, all his Horse  
 ' would have Deserted: The Second, inser-  
 ' ted in Dr. Friend's Account, viz. ' That  
 ' the Portuguese Generals ought not only to  
 ' have secur'd Madrid, but taken Care to seize  
 ' and fortifie the Passes in Navarre; the only  
 ' and obvious Expedient left, since the King  
 ' was resolv'd on these new Methods (mean-  
 ' ing his Progress to Saragossa) to keep him in  
 ' the quiet Possession of his Kingdom? To  
 these Two Objections, which are reducible to  
 one, the Answer is ready: ' That the Portu-  
 guese Army, upon their arrival at Madrid,  
 was too much fatigued, and too weak (for  
 the Reasons before mention'd) to hunt after  
 the Duke of Berwick, whose chief Strength  
 was in Cavalry; That the main Object of the  
 Portuguese was, as in Reason it ought to be, to  
 secure Madrid, and the Country round it;  
 That this Opinion exactly agreed with that  
 of the Council of War held in Valencia the  
 26th of June; on which the Earl of Peterborow  
 may well be suppos'd to have had a great In-  
 fluence, viz. That the King should be desired to  
 pass by Tervil, and the upper Way of Valencia  
 to Requena; without \* requiring any March  
 of the Portugal Army further from Madrid,  
 which

Anno Ch.

1706.



† pag. 90, 91.

Two Objections rais'd against the Earl of Galway's Conduct, Confuted.

\* Dr. Friend's Account. pag. 102.



*Anno Ch.* 1706. *which might give some Uneasiness, or prove of Prejudice to the Service; That the Seizing and Fortifying the Passes in Navarre, would have been a Rash, Romantick, Impracticable Project: Since it could not be put in Execution by a Detachment, even of half the Portuguese Army (which was reduc'd to less than 14000 Men) for such a Detachment must have marched above 200 Miles from the other Body; and might, in so long a March, have been easily intercepted, and defeated by the Duke of Berwick. On the other Hand, the whole Portuguese Army, which was not too numerous for the Execution of such a Project, could not move that Way; not only for want of Provisions, but because, as was demonstrated before; they ought not to have abandon'd the Neighbourhood of Madrid, where they expected Re-inforcements and Provisions from Portugal; and lest that Capitol City, who now thought King Charles would not joyn the Portuguese, should, like several other Towns, declare again for King Phillip.*

*Several Towns in Old Castile rise in Favour of the Duke of Anjou.*

*Which cuts off the Communication with Portugal.*

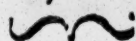
The People of *Arrevalos*, a Place where *Don Francisco de Ronquillo*, President of *Castile*, has a House, were the first that rose and took up Arms. The Inhabitants of *Segovia*, their Neighbours, follow'd their Example, and almost all *Old Castile* did the same, which retarded the Coming up of the Convoy of Provisions the Allies expected: Cut off their Communication with *Portugal*, and hinder'd them from receiving any more Corn from *Old Castile*. The Inhabitants of *Mancha* did, soon after, appear likewise in Arms, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*; and 'twas not long before those of *Toledo* began to insult the Queen Dowager. Moreover, the Persons with whom

whom the Confederate Generals had contracted at *Madrid*, not being able to furnish them with the Quantities of Bread they had promis'd, by Reason there was but little of the old Corn left; that the new was not yet thrash'd; and that they could get none, either from *Old Castile*, or *Mancha*, which generally supply *Madrid*; it was resolv'd to march to *Alcala*, that they might be nearer their own Provisions, which they did on the 11th of *July*, and at the same Time sent some Detachments towards *Mancha*, in Order to reduce the Rebels, and bring in Corn. One of those Detachments consisting of 200 Horse and 300 Foot, was oblig'd to fight a Body of Peasants at *Quintanar*; and though they defeated that undisciplined Militia, yet the Allies had, on that Occasion, a Colonel of Horse, who commanded the Party, five Captains, and Fifty private Men kill'd. On the other Hand, the City of *Toledo* declar'd for, and proclaim'd again, the Duke of *Anjou*, some Peasants of the Places that had taken up Arms against the *Portuguese*, and who had secur'd most of the Passes over the *Tagus*, having entred the City.

The 15th. of *July* the Confederate Generals march'd with the Horse and Foot of the first Line to *Guadalaxara*, upon Account of the Goodness of the Air and Water, the Convenience of Forrage, and the Advantageousness of that Post: But the rest of the Army, with the Artillery and Provisions, continued encamp'd at *Alcala*. The same Day they were inform'd, that King *Charles* was come to *Saragossa*, whereupon they dispatch'd thither Quarter-Master General *Du Bourguet*, with 30 Troopers, to desire His Majesty not to lose any Time, but repair, with all Speed,

Anno Ch.

1706.



The Confederate Army reduced to great Streights.

They march to Alcala.

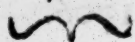
Toledo declares again for the Duke of Anjou.

Part of the Confederate Army marches to Guadalaxara.

Colonel Du Bourguet sent to the King.

to

Anno Ch.  
1706.



to *Madrid*, with all the Troops : And Colonel *Du Bourgnet* had further Orders, either to return himself, or to send a positive Account, what they were to depend upon.

When they begun to thrash the Corn in the Country, the Allies sent up and down Detachments of Horse, who caused some Quantities to be brought to *Alcala*, from whence they drew more certain Subsistence, than from those they had contracted with at *Madrid*, who never furnish'd them with half what they had promis'd. In the mean Time they receiv'd daily Intelligence by Deserters, Prisoners, and People that return'd to *Madrid*, that the *French* Troops were arriv'd; and the Enemy's advanc'd Guard of Horse was so near, that they cried to that of the Allies, ' That ' they would shortly have their Revenge, and ' make them fly in their Turn.

Great Mur-  
murs in  
*Madrid*.

Project for  
Securing  
*Toledo*.

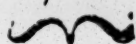
The Confederate Generals began to be very uneasy; for there were great Murmurs in *Madrid*, and the People in all Places did not shew the same Respect for their Troops as they did before. Hereupon it was resolv'd to send to *Toledo*, a Detachment of two Thousand Foot, five Hundred Horse, and four Pieces of Cannon, in order to reduce that Place; cause it to be fortify'd; erect Magazines there; leave in it the heavy Baggage, and afterwards keep the Field with a small Army; for they consider'd that they might the sooner withdraw to *Toledo*, if they were press'd, that Post being the best they could take, for thereby they became Masters of the Passage over the *Tagus*, and might at the same Time preserve the Communication with *Portugal*, and *Valentia*. That Detachment was to march the 26th. of *July*, under the Com-  
mand



mand of the General of the Artillery Don *Pedro Mascareñas*; but they receiv'd Letters from *Saragossa*, in Answer to the Message sent by Colonel *Du Bourguet*, whereby they were inform'd, that the King was to be the 28th at *Molina* in *Aragon*, and because he was to pass within 13 Leagues of the Enemy, who were at *Xadraque* and *Atienza*, he desir'd that they should cover his March, adding, that my Lord *Peterborow* was to join him, and that the Troops were in Motion to re-inforce the *Portuguese* Army.

Anno Ch.

1706.



This Intelligence fill'd the Army with incredible Joy: The Project of securing *Toledo* *Laid aside.*

was laid aside, and it was resolv'd to march towards the Enemy, in order to keep 'em in Play in such a Manner, as that they should have no Thoughts of disturbing the King's March. The 28th the Confederate Army march'd to *Sopetram*, and encamp'd between that Place and *Asca*, where they had certain Informations that the Enemy assembled all their Forces at *Xadraque*. Thereupon it was debated, whether they should march on to the Enemy, which being resolv'd upon, the Army began to move at Midnight. When they arriv'd near *Xadraque*, they found that the Van of the Enemy's Army began to march towards them, but the Enemy repass'd the Defiles as soon as they perceived the Allies.

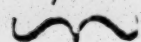
The Country was so difficult, that it was not possible to come to a general Engagement, and therefore the Armies did only cannonade one another, and skirmish for two Days. *The Confederate and French Armies come in Sight.*

The Enemy's Camp encreasing daily by the Re-inforcements they receiv'd from *France*, the Confederate Generals thought fit to return to *Guadalaxara*, the rather because the *The Confederates march back to Guadalaxara.*

K

King

Anno Ch.  
1706.

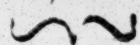


King was suppos'd, by this Time, to be past all Danger. The 31st they went to encamp at *Junquera*, whereupon the Enemy broke up likewise, and encamp'd within two Leagues of them. The First of *August* they march'd towards *Guadalaxara*, where the *Portuguese* saw that they were going to lose the Communication with their Country, which they might have preserv'd by posting themselves behind the *Caxama*, and marching from thence near *Guadarama*: But 'twas judg'd, that if they made that Motion, and the Enemy should detach some Troops against King *Charles*, they might drive him again as far as *Barcelona*. The Confederate Generals observing that the Enemy design'd to force them to a general Engagement in the Plain, before they were joyned by the Re-inforcements they expected, put the River *Henares* between the Enemy and themselves, having given Orders for all the Provisions and Baggage they had at *Alcala* to be drawn from thence; which was executed, with the Loss only of some few Waggons, which were left behind, and which were plunder'd by the Enemy and Peasants, who took likewise some Prisoners. The Second of *August* the Enemy came and encamp'd before the Allies, the *Henares* being between both Armies. The First, which was stretch'd on one Line only, to make the greater Show, consisted of 47 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons: Whereas the Confederate Forces consisted only of 28 Battalions, and 42 Squadrons. The Third, the Enemy made a Detachment from their Army, which entred *Madrid* the next Day; that City returning readily to the Obedience of the Duke of *Anjou*. Some *Miquelets*, and others, who had retired into the Castle, surrendered

The French  
retake  
Madrid.

rendred the same upon Terms, whereupon the Partizans of *France* exercis'd all imaginable Cruelties against those of the House of *Austria*. By this Account, extracted from the Relation written by a General Officer in the *Portuguese* Army, and transmitted and printed here some Months after these Transactions happen'd, that is, near four Years before it could be imagin'd that my Lord *Galway's* Conduct should ever be call'd in Question: By this Account, I say, it appears what little Ground Doctor † *Friend* had to reflect on the *Portuguese* Generals, as if they knew Nothing of the Enemy's Motions, 'till they were within two Leagues of 'em.

Anno Ch.  
1706.



*Fricolus Objections rais'd against the Portuguese Generals.*

† See his Account.  
P. 121.

To proceed: On the Sixth of *August*, after full *Forty Days* Expectation, King *Charles*, attended by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and other Generals, arrived at *Guadalaxara*; and was receiv'd under three Salvoes of all the Artillery and Small Arms. But the Joy occasion'd by his Majesty's Arrival was soon abated, when it was known that the Forces he brought with him, besides his Life-Guards, consisted only of his Regiment of Yellow Dragoons, which made four Squadrons; that of Horse of Don *Pedro Moras*, making also four Squadrons, but in a very good Condition; and three compleat Battalions, one *Italian*, in his Majesty's Pay, and two *Dutch*.

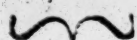
King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborow* join the *Portuguese Army*.

Two Days after, there came up two other Battalions of the King's Troops, viz. One of *Castilians*, the other of *Germans*: And as for the Earl of *Peterborow*, he brought no Troops with him, but the same Day (*August 8th.*) was attended by the Royal Regiment of *Raby's* Dragoons, making three Squadrons, and that of *Pierce*, one: So that all the Re-

*They bring with them but 12 Squadrons and 5 Battalions.*



Anno Ch.  
1706.



Objection  
rais'd by the  
Earl of Gal-  
way.

\* p. 109.

Dr. Friend  
betrays his  
want of Judg-  
ment.

Just Praise of  
the Earl of  
Peterborow's  
Achieve-  
ments.

† Page. 110.

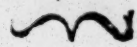
inforcements the *Portuguese* receiv'd, were no more than *Twelve Squadrons*, and *Five Battalions*, which could not put 'em in a Condition to go in Quest of the Enemy, who were much Superior both in Horse and Foot.

And here I cannot forbear expressing my Wonder, that Dr. *Friend*, who is so industrious in raising *Cavils* against my Lord *Galway's* Conduct, did not obviate an Objection which his Lordship has made in his Paper deliver'd into the House of Lords, viz. *How came it to pass that the Earl of Peterborow, who had Thirteen Battalions in English Pay in Valencia, brought up none of that Infantry along with him?* This Objection is the better grounded, because Dr. *Friend* assures us, (in the Passage before \* quoted) That the Earl of *Peterborow* concluding nothing so necessary as to secure the Country round *Madrid*, desired to be excus'd from complying with his Majesty's Directions, continued on his March thro' *Castile*; — join'd his Majesty at *Pastrana*, and had, at last, the Honour of Conducting him to the *Confederate Forces*. Now I appeal to all the World, whether Dr. *Friend* does not miserably betray his want of Judgment, in ascribing to the Earl of *Peterborow*, an Honour which a common Guide might claim; and whether such far-fetch'd and strain'd Praises do not rather Lessen, than Heighten the Reputation of that Illustrious General, whose Atchievements want no false Colours to set them off; and which, as they have rais'd the Wonder of all Europe, so will they bespeak the Admiration of Posterity. Dr. *Friend* had certainly done much better, had he frankly and plainly own'd, what he but insinuates, when † he says, That his Lordship was well furnish'd with Excuses, that would have justify'd his not coming at all:

all: For 'tis certain, that his Lordship had just Reason to resent, That the Resolution agreed on at *Barcelona*, for the King's March to *Madrid* through *Valencia*, which was owing to his Lordship's Wisdom and Forecast, was frustrated by the contrary Advice of Prince *Lichtenstein*, and the Conde de *Cifuentes*, who, on other Occasions, had thwarted his Lordship's Counsels. Now as the most Noble and Exalted Souls are generally the most sensible of any Thing that derogates from their Honour and Reputation, it is not improbable that his Lordship took this Occasion of Vindicating himself, by suffering King *Charles* to want the *English* Battalions that were in *Valencia*, and which he neither brought up with him, nor would afterwards send from thence, tho \* *press'd by the King and the Earl of Galway*; Being furnished with the fair Pretence of *securing the Kingdom of Valencia, keeping a sure Footing towards the Sea, and preserving the Communication with Castile*, with Part of those Forces; and of embarking with the rest, in order either to succour the Duke of *Savoy*, or to reduce the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, pursuant to his Orders and Instructions, both from the Court of *England*, and from King *Charles* himself. All this seems the more probable, because, not many Days after his Arrival at *Guadalaxara*, the Earl of *Peterborow* went back to *Alicant*, in order to embark on board the Fleet; to put either of those two Projects in Execution, and upon the particular Directions of King *Charles*, to treat a Loan of Money, for his Majesty's Use, with the Republick of *Genoa*, and to negotiate Bills of Exchange for the *Portuguese* at the same Place. Moreover, to do the Earl of *Peterborow*

Anno Ch.

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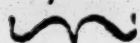


And his Conduct better accounted for than in Dr. Friend's Account.

\* Dr. Friend's Account, page 153. 154.

The Earl of Peterborow embarks for Italy.

Anno Ch.  
1706.



*Peterborow* full Justice, We must take Notice of what Dr. *Friend* relates, ' That his Lordship judging it very necessary to keep open ' the Communication between the Sea and ' *Castile*, carry'd none of the Troops in *Valencia* with him to *Italy*, thinking it more expedient, to take the Re-inforcement design'd ' for *Savoy*, if he should find that Service ' necessary, out of the Garrisons of *Catalonia*.

The Earl of *Peterborow* from Dr. *Friend's* Account, That some of King *Charles's* Generals, or Ministers, were dismiss'd from the Command of the Army. not much sorry for my Lord *Peterborow's* Absence, since they took that Opportunity, by some Artifices, to work upon his Majesty, to signify to the Court of England some kind of Dissatisfaction with his Lordships Conduct, upon which Complaint he was dismiss from the Command of the Army.

We may likewise take notice of one single Instance, in which Dr. *Friend* does my Lord *Galway* Justice, viz. When in order to obviate, or confute an Objection, That \* the Earl of *Peterborow's* Spirit, would not submit to the Command of another General, or so much as act in Conjunction with him: He owns, That my Lord *Galway* did actually offer the Command of the English Forces to the Earl of *Peterborow*, as having had a Prior Commission of General in the West Indies. But then Dr. *Friend* should have added, That the Marquis *Das Minas* having refus'd to comply with the Proposal which the Earl of *Peterborow* deliver'd to the King of Spain the 8th of August, to prevent the Difficulties that might arise about the Command, this Refusal might in some Measure, have determin'd his Lordship to hasten his Journey to *Italy*. At the same time, This  
Passage

\* Page III.

The Earl of *Galway* offers the Command to the Earl of *Peterborow*.



Passage shews, what a difficult Task lay on my Lord *Galway*, and what a stock of Dexterity and Address he must be Master of, since he acted whole Campaigns, in Concert with Generals, with whom others could not agree above three Days. This Reflection leads me to another, which is, That if Dr. *Friend* should insist on his Encomium upon the Earl of *Peterborow*, in that *he had the Honour of conducting the King to the Confederate Forces*; it may be said, to the Earl of *Galway's* Praise, That *he had the Honour of Conducting the Portuguese to Madrid*, which, perhaps, no other General, but himself, could have done.

Anno Ch.  
1706.

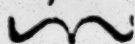
*The Earl of Galway's great Dexterity.*

To proceed: After the Confederates had consumed the Provisions and Forrage gather'd at *Guadalaxara*, it was thought fit to march to *Chincon*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *August*, and Encamp'd with the Left towards *Colmenare*, where Count *Dbona* was posted with four Battalions, to cover the Army on that Side. In this Camp Meal and Bread grew somewhat scarce; but by the extraordinary good Order and Husbandry of the Generals, particularly of my Lord *Galway*, who took Care of every Thing, the Army subsisted plentifully in that Post a whole Month, only by what they got from *Chincon*, *Colmenare*, and some neighbouring Villages. *Chincon* being but five Leagues distant from *Madrid*, the Enemy observed the Allies along the *Henares*, and encamped at *Campofuelos*, the *Xarama* being between both Armies. Nothing considerable happen'd all that while, save only, that the Enemy gain'd some little Advantages over small Parties and Forragers, meerly by the Favour of the Country People, who would fain have been rid of the Portuguese,

*The Confederates march to Chincon.*

*Great Care and Vigilance of the Lord Galway.*

Anno Ch.  
17-6.



Portuguese, and deliver'd from the inconveniencies of War.

At length, when the Confederate Generals saw there was no Hopes of receiving any more Re-inforcements, either from *Portugal*, the Communication being cut off, or from the Earl of *Peterborow*, (as was before observ'd) and that no Diversion was made to oblige the Enemy to divide their Forces, it was resolv'd to pass the *Tagus*, before the Rains should render it impracticable. The Enemy had boasted all along to hinder them from it, by obliging them to fight: And indeed it was a difficult Undertaking to march Forty Leagues in sight of an Enemy much Superior, and thro' a Country altogether Unknown. However, Colonel *Carles* having been sent some Days before to view the Ground, that they might direct their March according to his Report, they pass'd the *Tagus* at *Fuenti Duennas*, without the least Opposition from the Enemy, who cross'd the same River four Leagues below that Place. The next day they encamp'd at *Barajas*, and the Day following at *Veles*, where Lieutenant General *Windham* joyn'd them with three Battalions, and a Regiment of Horse, newly rais'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*. They continued their March thro' *Mancha*, which is a fine Champaign Fruitful Country, full of great Villages, encamp'd at *Palameres*, *Torres*, *Jonselos*, *Casra*, and pass'd the *Xucar*, at the Bridge of *Olibos*, near *Velverdo*. They inclin'd to have taken Quarters behind that River, but the Strong Castle of *Alarcon*, Scituate upon it, being possess'd by the Enemy, 'twas thought they could not be secure there; the rather, because part of the Enemy's Army arriv'd near

The Confederates retreat and pass the Tagus.

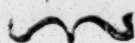
Sept. 15. N. S.

Lieut. General Windham joyns them, and brings some Provisions.

near that Place, as soon as they reach'd the other side. Lieutenant General *Windham* brought with him from *Guetta* (or *Hueta*) a seasonable Supply of Bread and Bisket for four Days, (not for two Months, as Dr. *Friend* extravagantly pretends) which the Earl of *Peterborow*, and himself, had gather'd from the Neighbouring Country, during his stay in that Place.

Anno Ch.

1766.



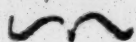
The Enemy pass'd the *Tagus* at *Aranjuez*, with all their Forces; and with a strong Body of Horse, observ'd, and endeavour'd to disturb the March of the Allies. But they never found an Opportunity to attack them with Advantage; so that, at last, the latter pass'd the *Xucar* near *Velverde*, from whence they march'd to *Montila*, and then to *Peral*, where they stay'd a few Days. On the other hand, the Enemy posted themselves near *Alarcón*, but the Parties they sent out to observe the Confederates were generally worsted.

On the 25th of September, the Duke of *Berwick* being inform'd, that the Allies were to march thro' a Plain to *Tnieffa*, in order to draw near the *Xabriel*, drew all his Forces together, and advanc'd with so great Diligence in the Night, that his Van appear'd in the Plain just as they began their March. Hereupon my Lord *Galway*, with a wonderful Presence of Mind, made the necessary Disposition for a Battle, causing all the Cavalry of the first Line, which made a Column opposite to the Enemy, to advance; giving the Command of the Foot of that Line to Sir *Charles Hara*, (now Lord *Tyrawly*); and ordering the second Line to march in Order of Battle behind the Infantry of the first. This Disposition was such, that which Way soever the Enemy should approach them, there should be a sufficient Front to Oppose them: And, at

The Duke of Berwick makes a shew of Attacking the Confederates, but is prevented.



Anno Ch.  
1706.



the same time, the Allies march'd on in such a manner, that the Enemy never found an Opportunity to come to a general Engagement with Advantage. On the contrary, all the Squadrons that advanc'd towards them, were vigorously repulsed with Loss, and the Confederates had Time to reach *Iniesta*, where they posted their Right, and the Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, having a little Rivulet before their Front. The King himself led the Columns, and posted the Troops on the other side of the Rivulet; the Earl of *Galway* taking care to see them all pass in good Order. The Horse the Enemy sent to disturb them, was routed; and some *Portuguese* Squadrons, tho' very Weak, defeated several of the Enemy's, that appear'd much stronger. The Marquis *Das Minas* continu'd all the while in the Rear, and when the whole Army was pass'd, they expected the Enemy in Order of Battle; but tho' all their Infantry was come up, yet they found the Allies in so good Posture, that they never durst attack them. The Baggage continued their March, and afterwards the whole Army began to move, in the Day-time, and in the sight of the Enemy, and pass'd the *Xabriel*, without the least Opposition. After this remarkable and successful March, the Confederate Army took their Quarters from *Requena* to *Denia*, having posted themselves at *Cofrentes*, and put a Garrison into *Cuenca*, whereby they preserv'd an Entrance into *Castile*, and at the same Time, were able to protect those Countries that had before submitted to King *Charles*, who, for the same Purpose, sent most of his own Troops into *Arragon*. This Justice must be done to all the Confederate Forces, both Officers and Private Men, that they shew'd, during all the Campaign,

The Confederates pass the *Xabriel*, and go into Quarters from *Requena* to *Denia*.

paign, great Courage, Patience, and Readiness, whereby they supported themselves, beyond what could be expected, in the Difficulties they struggled with, in that Barren and Unfriendly Country; which was in great measure owing to the steady Zeal and Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*, and the admirable Address and Vigilance of the Earl of *Galway*. 'Tis true, the Loss of *Madrid*, after the Confederates had been so long Masters of it, seems to cast an *indelible Blemish* on this Campaign: But 'tis plain, by this faithful and impartial Account, that this Loss was occasion'd by King *Charles's* not joyning in Time the *Portuguese* Army: And by his not bringing with him a sufficient number of Forces.

The Earl of *Peterborow* being return'd from *Italy*, and having perform'd his Commissions as to Money, with Success, was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Favour and Esteem by his Catholick Majesty: And tho' his *Lordship* acted in no publick \* *Post*, yet, in Consideration of his Personal Abilities, and former Eminent Services, he was admitted to the Consultations that were held twice a Week in *Valencia*, about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; and at which King *Charles* generally assisted. The most remarkable of these Councils of War was held on the 15th of *January* 1707. in which it was agreed by a great Majority, ' That all the ' Confederate Forces in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewise those that were expected ' with the Earl *Rivers*, should act in one Body, ' and enter *Castile* by the Way of *Aragon*, ' where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable, and that for the Preservation of the ' Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take ' the Field, and endeavour to destroy the Ene-

Anno Ch.  
1707.

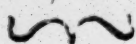
The Earl of  
*Peterborow*  
returns from  
*Italy*.

\* Dr. Friend's  
Account.  
p. 177.

Remarkable  
Council of  
War held in  
*Valencia*. Jan.  
15. 1707.

Anno Ch.

1707.



‘ my’s Magazines on that Frontier, and likewise to take some Fortresses for their security, when the Army should march’d, and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the Enemy’s Troops, before their Whole Force was assembled. This was the unanimous Opinion of all the *English* and *Portuguese* Generals and Ministers, viz. the Earl of *Galway*; the Lord *Tyravly*; Major-General *Stanhope*, Envoy Extraordinary from Her *Britannick* Majesty to King *Charles*; the Marquis *das Minas*; the Conde d’ *Oropoza*; the Conde *de la Corfana*, and the *Portuguese* Ambassador to King *Charles*. But whether out of a Pique to my Lord *Galway*, who was invested with the Command of the *English* Forces, and who, by his Influence over the *Portuguese*, bore a great Sway in all these Consultations; or out of a publick Spirit and Zeal for the Common-Cause, which, in Charity, we ought to believe, the Earl of *Peterborow* was of a contrary Opinion. King *Charles* (as the Lord *Tyravly* lately inform’d the House of Peers) did not declare his Thoughts: But his Ministers and Count *Noyelles* enclining to side with my Lord *Peterborow*, Mr. *Stanhope* offer’d to protest in the Queen’s Name, saying, *That His Royal Mistress and the English Nation were not at so vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, to have their Forces put in Garrisons, but to carry the King to Madrid, and conquer Spain*: Whereupon no further Opposition was made. However, the Earl of *Peterborow* gave in his Opinion in Writing as follows:

‘ An Offensive War is of *Eclat* (or shew) and Reputation to the Generals, and the Troops; but the Defensive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

‘ Our Circumstances require vigorous Efforts in *Italy*, or *Spain*. In the last, the *Defensive*,



' *ensive* secures us the Crown of *Arragon*, but  
 ' the Troops in *Italy* can only give the Mor-  
 ' tal Blow, *that is*, enter *France*. Neither  
 ' can it be doubted, if the *French* desist from  
 ' their Hopes in *Italy*, but that the great Force  
 ' in that Country will be usefully employ'd  
 ' by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*.

Anno Ch.  
 1706.

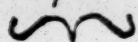
The Earl of  
 Peterborow's  
 Opinion de-  
 clard in a  
 Council of  
 War held at  
 Valencia.

' No positive Opinions can be given with-  
 ' out knowing the Condition of the Fleet,  
 ' without the Assistance of the Sea, the best  
 ' Dispositions in *Italy* are useless. If that were  
 ' wanting, all must be hazarded in *Spain*, the  
 ' War there being of an inconceivable Expence  
 ' to the Allies, but the Difficulties of Substist-  
 ' ing Armies in *Castile* are sufficiently apparent  
 ' by the last Campaign, and the Dangers are  
 ' evident of putting the Whole upon the Risque  
 ' of passing to *Madrid*, before an Army so  
 ' superiour in Cavalry.

' The *Tage* must likewise be pass'd before  
 ' the Enemy (if Marching by *Murcia*) with-  
 ' out pontoons, or the necessary Preparations  
 ' for such an Attempt. The Precipices of  
 ' that River are natural Fortifications: If  
 ' there are Plains near *Aranjues*, it is almost  
 ' equally impossible to pass them before an  
 ' Army in *Battalia*, without a great Superi-  
 ' crity in Artillery: And nothing is more  
 ' easy to a Body of Horse so numerous, than  
 ' to cut off the necessary Provisions, in a Coun-  
 ' try where they are so scarce.

' If the Troops advance into *Castile*, towards  
 ' *Madrid*, without taking the necessary Precau-  
 ' tions for the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Ma-  
 ' drid* must fall into our Power, or all is Lost.  
 ' It is to be doubted, wh ther the Possession of  
 ' *Madrid* (without the Defeat of the Enemies  
 ' Army) be Decisive; but the Loss of *Cataloniz*  
 ' is certain, if the Places there are not better  
 ' Fortified

Anno Ch.  
1706.



‘ Fortified and Provided, and if Forces are not  
‘ sent into that Province, or those parts of  
‘ *Arragon*, near that Frontier, which may serve,  
‘ at the same time, for the Defence of the For-  
‘ tify’d Places of *Catalonia*, and towards pre-  
‘ venting the Succours from the side of *Navarre*.

‘ If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes  
‘ in these Seas, which may be superiour to the  
‘ Enemy, there does not appear the least ne-  
‘ cessity for rash Measures. And the least Dis-  
‘ grace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our  
‘ Troops that inclination to Desert, which the  
‘ Enemy will not fail to improve when in a  
‘ proper Situation.

‘ Above all Things, the defence of *Catalonia*,  
‘ and what we have, is necessary. Our Inteli-  
‘ gence assure us, that great numbers of Troops  
‘ assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Maga-  
‘ zines are forming there for Foot and Horse,  
‘ and all Warlike Necessaries. But to conclude,  
‘ What better Opinions can be offered than  
‘ those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*,  
‘ who have doubtless Communicated them to  
‘ the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick  
‘ Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers?

The Earl of  
Peterborow  
leaves Spain.

\* See Dr.  
Friend’s Ac-  
count, p. 182.

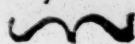
† p. 183.

Menought not  
to judge of  
Opinions by  
Events.

Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left  
Spain, and went a second time to *Italy*, from  
whence he press’d more Earnestly, and ex-  
plain’d more at large the same Advice he had  
given in the Council of War, in a Letter \* to  
the Portuguese Ambassador, dated from *Turin*,  
the 21st of April, 1707. The Event shew’d,  
indeed, as Dr. *Friend* † Observes, how well his  
Lordship judg’d of the Posture of Affairs: But  
whoever judges of Opinions by Events, is no better  
Politician, than Christian: For as on the one hand,  
by that Rule, he will prefer a bad Counsel,  
which, by the concurrence of favourable Ac-  
cidents

cidents, has, on some Occasion or other, prov'd successful; and, which at another, would produce the contrary Effect: Before a *wholesom Advice*, which, by the Coincidence of unforeseen Casualties, to which all Humane Affairs are subject, has at one time miscarry'd; But which, at all others, would retrieve all: So on the other hand, such *Judgments* are highly derogatory from an *Over-ruling Providence*, which, for Reasons to us unknown, often times baffles the Best-laid Designs, and the most Important Enterprizes, by the minutest and most unexpected Circumstances.

Anno Ch.  
1706.



To leave off Moralizing: The Ministry here did not entertain so good an Opinion of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Projects as himself; for Mr. *Stanhope* having transmitted the Result of the Council of *War*, in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, dated the same Day the said Council was held, with an Account of the contrary Opinions, and begging, at the same Time, *Her Majesty's Pardon*, for offering to protest in *Her Majesty's Name*, against the Opinion of a Person of so Superiour a Character as the

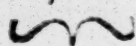
*General Stanhope's Letter to Mr. Secretary Hedges.*

Earl of *Peterborow*: He receiv'd, some time after, an Answer from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, importing, ' That he was sorry they ' three only (the Earl of *Galway*, the Lord Ty- ' rawly, and Mr. *Stanhope*) were of that Op- ' nion, (for an *Offensive War*) that nothing but ' *Interest* could encline others to the contra- ' ry; that the dividing the Army would be ' the Ruin of all; that the Queen entirely ap- ' proved what Mr. *Stanhope* had done in the ' Council of War, as he would see more at ' large in the enclosed from the Lord Treas- ' urer; That this was so much the Queen's ' Opinion, that she had written, in the most ' pressing

*The Earl of Sunderland's Answer to Mr. Stanhope, dated Feb. 14th 1706. O. S.*



Anno Ch.  
1706.



‘ pressing Terms, to King *Charles* about it  
‘ and as for the Earl of *Peterborow*’s Pro-  
‘ jects in *Italy*, the *less* attention Mr. *Stanhope*  
‘ gave to ’em, the better: Concluding, That  
‘ the Lord Treasurer had settled the Remit-  
‘ tances for the Army, &c.

† See his Ac-  
count, p. 165.

It is as contrary to my Inclination, as it is  
foreign to my Design, (which is only to vin-  
dicate the Earl of *Galway*) to examine, or re-  
flect upon any Body’s Projects, especially those  
of the Illustrious Earl of *Peterborow*, for whom  
I profess the greatest Admiration and Re-  
spect: But, in Answer to Dr. *Friend*, who†  
mentions Reports, That a Defensive War in  
*Spain*, as press’d by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and  
approved ——— by the Duke of *Savoy*, would  
have procured us the Possession of *Toulon*; I am  
oblig’d to tell him, That in the Hearing of  
Hundreds of Noblemen and Gentlemen, it  
has been lately averr’d, by several noble Per-

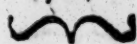
Genuine Ac-  
count of the  
True Project  
against Tou-  
lon.

sons, ‘ That the Attempt upon *Toulon* was first  
‘ concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, by Mr.  
‘ *Hill*, in the Year 1703; and afterwards by  
‘ the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Royal  
‘ Highness’s Ministers here, Count *Briancon*,  
‘ and Count *Maffey*; that in this whole Ne-  
‘ gotiation not one Word was spoken of *Spain*,  
‘ where the War was to be manag’d upon its  
‘ own Bottom, as well as that of *Italy*; and  
‘ both independently on one another; that  
‘ one of the greatest Instances that *Holland* and  
‘ *Savoy* made, was, That the Emperor should  
‘ not insist upon an Expedition to *Naples*, which  
‘ might hinder the Design upon *Toulon*; And  
‘ that the very Overtures of the Project trans-  
‘ mitted hither, by the E. of *Peterborow*, (in a  
‘ Letter written in *French* to Sr. *Charles Hedges*)  
‘ shew’d, That ’twas improbable the Duke of  
‘ *Savoy* could be in Earnest: The other Scheme  
‘ being

being already agreed on; and his Royal Highness's Ministers earnestly desiring, That it might be an absolute Secret: So that, even Prince *Eugene* himself, at the Time that great Man Wrote that Letter, knew nothing of the *True Project*. Let's now return to *Spain*.

Anno Ch.

1707.



On the 8th of *February* 1707, N. S. The Earl *Rivers* and Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* arriv'd at *Alicant*, with the Land Forces, that had been design'd for a Descent upon cant with the *France*; and which, having for above Six Months been expos'd to all the Inconveniencies that attend long Voyages, hardly made up 7000 effective Men; and the *English* were, soon after their Landing, reduced to 4500. The Earl of *Galway* did, more than once, offer the Command of the Army to the Earl *Rivers*; but whether the Latter would not venture his Reputation with Troops so ill provided, as he found the Confederate Forces in *Valencia* to be; or for some other Reason, his Lordship declin'd that Offer; and a few Days after sail'd again for *England*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Essex*, and Brigadier *Gorges*.

The E. Rivers  
Lands at Ali-  
Land Forces.

He refuses the  
Command of  
the Army and  
returns to  
England.

The Earl of *Galway* being thus left to tug at the labouring-Oar, which he would fain have been eas'd of, His Lordship bent his Thoughts towards the strengthening of the Army, in order to which he sent for the Lord *Tyrawly's* Regiment, and the two Battalions of *Marines*, that were Quarter'd in *Catalonia*; but the Viceroy of that Principality would not suffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province without the King's Order, which was often solicited to no Purpose. Moreover, towards the End of *Feb.* the King was perswaded by his *German* Counsellors (with whom Count *Noyelles* concurr'd in all Things, meerly with a Design to thwart the other Generals) to Declare his Intention of going into *Catalonia*, and accordingly, a few Days after, his Majesty proceeded on his Journey thither, taking with him the Regiments of Dragoons of *Winterfeldt*, Consisting of four Squadrons, and Count *Falais's* Regiment of *Dutch* Foot. However, at parting he assur'd the *British*, *Dutch* and *Portuguese* Generals, 'That when ever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to joyn them with the Troops from *Catalonia*; which with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons and 14 Battalions.

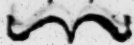
The Earl of  
Galway en-  
deavours to  
strengthen  
his Army.

King Charles  
divides the  
Forces in Va-  
lencia, and  
goes to Cata-  
lonia.

All the Confederate Forces that could be brought in- to the Field amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons of Horse, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot Effective:

*Anno Ch.*

1707.



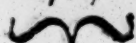
*The Marquis  
das Minas  
and the Earl  
of Galway  
take the  
Field.*

*The Castle of  
Villena un-  
successfully  
attack'd.*

*Battle of Al-  
manza, April  
25th, N. S.*

With these Forces the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April* N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Caudette*, *Yeala*, and *Montagres*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be Surpriz'd and Taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But the Captain who Commanded in it made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers and some Peasants, that before the Breach was accessible the Enemy's Army was form'd and joyn'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's Strength, were various and uncertain; but all Informations agreed in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence, till then, they had receiv'd all their Provisions. They were inform'd, besides, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his Way to joyn the Enemy's Army with 9 or 10000 of the *French* Forces; that on the contrary the Confederate Army diminish'd daily by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*; and that they had no prospect of being joyn'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*: King *Charles* having, since his Departure, declar'd his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Aragon* for the security of those Provinces. Upon all these weighty Considerations, in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of *April*, N. S. it was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to march and attack the Enemy, for otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia* to the fury of an incens'd Army, the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted by the great Convoy they receiv'd from thence a Day or two before. According to this Resolution the Confederate Army march'd early the next Day in four Columns towards *Almanza*, and upon the appearance of our Van-guard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd into the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our March till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*,



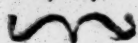


way, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of the Horse; but the Enemy (who, contrary to the Expectation of the Allies, were joyn'd the Day before by the *French* Succours) having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to Re-inforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyravly*, who Commanded at the Left Wing, order'd the *Portuguese* Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalaya* to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About Three in the Afternoon the Earl of *Galway* posted himself at the Head of the Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse, the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them, gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually Engaged.

The Enemy while they were marching on began to play upon us from a Battery on a Rising Ground, in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge, and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy, by the Weight of their stronger Squadrons forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces; but Colonel *Southwell's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, that were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlined with the Horse of the first Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear, and our Cavalry at the same Time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder through their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this Time, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Erle*, and Baron *Freisheim*, were sharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the first and second Lines, bearing all before them, as far as the Walls of *Almanza*; but this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loss: Whereupon Colonel *Hill's*, and the Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiments who had been interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to favour their Retreat. The Enemy observing that the *Portuguese* Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd

Anno Ch.

1707.



some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line follow'd slowly to sustain them, but did not come Time enough to engage; for the detach'd Squadrons, with their first Charge, broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who being surrounded, were most of them either kill'd, or taken Prisoners. Two *Portuguese* Battalions, that were posted at some Distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the *Enemy* coming down upon them, gave them a Volley and kill'd, and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left-Wing, the *Enemy* still Charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the *Enemy*, driving 15, or 16, of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retired to a Rising Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to Charge again.

The *Enemy* finding they endeavour'd, to no purpose, to break our Left, with Horse only, sent for nine Battalions, most of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Maine*) Commanded by the Chevalier de *Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horse, in opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Collonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Montjay's* Regiments, and was Reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment, from the Second Line. At the same time the *Enemy* brought several fresh Squadrons, to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffered very much, and lost most of the Officers that Commanded that Squadron, Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained unhurt. For the Count *Attalaya*, who Commanded the *Portuguese* Horse, that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off Wounded. Our Troops in this Condition, not being able to sustain their Charge, gave way, at which time the nine *French* Battalions Charged the *English* Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely Broke 'em. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyravly* ordered Collonel *Roper*, who Commanded Major General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the *Enemies* Cavalry could come to their assistance. The *Enemy* now had nothing remaining, but to surround our Foot (which was broken on the Plain) and for some Time gave no Quarter. At the same Time  
Major

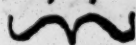
Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, with several other Officers who had engaged in the Center, assembled the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and joyn'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count *Dhona* and *Don Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated two Leagues, the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' often repulsed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudette*, but the Men being tired with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provision, were unable to march farther, so that the next Morning being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Bleinheim*, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Count *Haffelt*.

The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portuguese* bravely seconded the *English* and *Dutch*, who with unparallel'd Resolution, and Undauntedness attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the general Opinion that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate Side; or, at least, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat, and considering the vast Disproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to the Enemy's Cavalry, were most of them either kill'd, wounded, or taken Prisoners. The Earl of *Galway*, during the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was so closely engaged with the Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd two Cuts in the Face near the Right Eye, notwithstanding which he continued exposing himself among the thickest of the Enemy, till being over-power'd, and like to be surrounded, he was forc'd by those about him to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of *Carpenter's English* Dragoons.

After the Action his Lordship retreated with the broken Remains of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse and Dragoons to *Alcira*, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicant*, march'd with the *Portuguese* Cavalry (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis *Das Minas*, had betimes consulted their own Safety) to the other Side of the *Ebro* near *Tortosa*, in order to joyn the rest of King *Charles's* Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*. The Preservation of that Province was in great Measure owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Place,

Anno Ch.

1707.



*The Loss of the Battle entirely owing of the Portuguese Horse.*

*Bravery and Conduct of the Earl of Galway.*

*The Preservation of Catalonia owing to his Vigilance and Activity.*

most



Anno Ch.

1707.

The French  
make no great  
Advantage of  
their Victory.

most expos'd in a good Posture of Defence, and what with recruits, what with some new *Levies*, form'd a small *Army*, and made a shift, soon after, to appear again in the Field.

And here we may observe, that excepting the taking of *Lerida*, the *French* made no great Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*; for the Kingdom of *Valencia*, which either submitted, or was reduc'd to the Duke of *Anjou's* Obedience, must have fallen of Course, whether that Battle had been fought or no, for the Reasons above mention'd. And as for the ill Success before *Toulon*, which is by many reckon'd among the fatal Consequences of that unfortunate Day; all that impartial History can, with Decency, do at present, is to take Notice, that no *French* Troops were detach'd from the D. of *Orleans's* Army in *Spain*, but only from *Rouffillon*; which, considering the vast Importance of *Toulon*, the *French* would undoubtedly have sent to its Relief, whatever had been the Condition of their Affairs in *Spain*.

The Earl of  
Galway's  
great Care of  
the Army in  
Catalonia.

The Earl of *Galway* having been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Sagra*, upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retired to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barcelona*, where he continued till the End of *August*, and with indefatigable Industry and Application provided for the Subsistence of his Troops, and recruited several of the *English* Regiments that had been defeated at *Almanza*, to which Purpose the Garrison of *Alecyra*, which at last return'd to his Camp was not of little Use. On the 10th of *September* the Duke of *Orleans* invested *Lerida*; oblig'd the Town to surrender the 13th of *October*; and on the 12th of the next Month the Garrison in the Castle was allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon, to be conducted to the Earl of *Galway's* Army, which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence; tho' too weak to attempt the Relief of that Place.

Lerida taken.

Earl of Gal-  
way returns  
to Portugal.

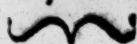
Some Time after the Queen having appointed Lieutenant General *Stanhope* to command Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*, and the Earl of *Galway* Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*, his Lordship repair'd thither by Sea.

Campaign  
there in 1709

In the Year 1708, the Earl of *Galway* did not go into the Field by reason of his ill State of Health: But the next Spring, the Confederate Army under his Lordship's and the Marquis de *Fronteira's* Command, and the *Spanish* Forces commanded by the Marquis de *Bay*, having taken the Field about the End of *April*, many Days did not pass before they came to an Engagement. On the 7th of *May*, N. S. both Armies being encamp'd

encamp'd on each Side the River *Caya*, the Marquis *De Bay*, leaving his Foot under the Cannon of *Badajoz*, made a Motion with all his Cavalry (to the Number of about 5000) towards *Campo-Mayor*, with Design either to insult the Confederate Army, or forrage the adjacent Country. The *Portuguese* Generals bearing this Bravado with Impatience, agreed among themselves to pass the River; and tho' the Earl of *Galway* was of Opinion that this must necessarily bring on a general Action, upon unequal Terms; and offer'd many Reasons against the Hazarding a Battle at that Juncture; yet the Marquis *De Fronteira*, who had the Chief Command, persisted in the contrary Resolution. Hereupon all the *Portuguese* Horse, and a Body of Foot, had Orders immediately to march with five Field Pieces, while the rest of the Army mov'd after, with all proper Expedition. As soon as the Allies had pass'd the River, and form'd themselves, the Cannon began to play on the Enemy with good Execution; but the Marquis *De Bay* advancing with his Horse to attack the Left Wing of the *Portuguese* Cavalry, the latter wheel'd about, and betook themselves to Flight, without standing the first Encounter, or firing one Shot. This gave the *Spaniards* an Opportunity to possess themselves of the five Pieces of Cannon before mentioned, which they turn'd again the Confederate Foot, who repuls'd the Enemy's Horse in three vigorous Charges with great Order and Resolution; and then began to move off towards *Campo-Mayor*. To favour their Retreat, the Earl of *Galway* brought up *Peirce's* Brigade of Foot, consisting of the *British* Regiments of *Barrimore*, and *Stanwix*, and his own lately rais'd, and made up of *Spaniards*, which charg'd the Enemy with such Bravery, that they recover'd the Cannon; but pressing too far; and not being supported by some Brigades of *Portuguese* Horse of the Right Wing, who, instead of performing their Orders, follow'd the Example of the Cavalry of the Left, those three Regiments were cut off from the main Body; surrounded, and oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of War; and amongst them Major General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrimore*, and Brigadier *Pierce*. The rest of the *British* Infantry, commanded by the Marquis *De Montandre*, tho' weaken'd by this Loss, and deserted by the Horse, receiv'd the Enemy's Fire on both Flanks, as well as in Front, but made such bold Stands and Charges, that they secur'd the Retreat of the *Portuguese* Foot, and then retired in very good Order, with the Loss only of about 150 Men kill'd. The *Portuguese* did lose as many, so that,

Anno Ch.  
1708.



Encounter on  
the *Caya*.  
Fought a-  
gainst the  
Earl of *Gal-*  
way's positive  
Advice.

The *Portu-*  
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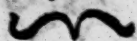
The Earl of  
*Galway's*  
Gallantry and  
Conduct.

Great Valour  
of the *British*  
Foot.

excepting



Anno Ch.  
1709.



The Earl of  
Galway's  
narrow es-  
cape.

excepting the Prisoners, and the Marks of Victory, as the taking of 5 Pieces of Cannon, and some Baggage, which the *Spaniards* had on their Side, the Loss was pretty equal on both. The Earl of *Galway*, who had a Horse shot under him, narrowly escap'd being taken Prisoner, but having found Means to get away from the Enemy, with Major (now Colonel) *Bladen*, his Secretary, and Captain *Durell*; he rode three or four Leagues about, till at last he joyn'd the *Portuguese* Army, which that Night came to *Aronches*, where they rested the next Day; and on the 9th. of *May* marched to *Elvas*. There, with no small Mortification, the *Portuguese* acknowledg'd the great Wisdom and Forecast of the Earl of *Galway*, against whose Advice they rashly enter'd upon that unfortunate Affair; and own'd themselves oblig'd both to his Lordship's Conduct, and to the Valour of the *British* Troops, who prevented their total Defeat.

Six Regi-  
ments of Por-  
tuguese Dra-  
goons, com-  
manded by  
British Offi-  
cers form'd.

Anno Ch.

1710.

The Earl of  
Galway re-  
turns to Eng-  
land.

This second Experiment of the ill Behaviour of the *Portuguese* Horse, which was chiefly to be ascrib'd to the Want of able Officers, made the Earl of *Galway* the more intent upon forming and compleating six Regiments of *Portuguese* Dragoons, in Her Majesty's Pay, Commanded by experienc'd *British* and *French* Officers. This was the last Publick Service his Lordship perform'd in *Portugal*; for the ill state of his Health rendering him unfit for Action, he earnestly desired to be Recall'd: And the Queen having, at last, granted his Request, and appointed the Earl of *Portmore* to Succeed him in the Command of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*, my Lord *Galway* sail'd for *England*, as soon as he heard his Successor was ready to embark: And arriving in *London* about the beginning of *November*, 1710. had the Honour to Kiss the Queen's Hand, as soon as her Majesty return'd from *Hampton-Court* to *St. James's*, and met with a very Gracious Reception.

His Disinte-  
restedness.

I shall close this Genuine Account of my Lord *Galway's* Conduct, which is faithfully extracted from the *Memoirs* and *Observations* of Officers of *Untainted Honour*, who have all along attended his Lordship, with this Remark, That the great Employments he has born, have not mended his Circumstances of *Fortune*, which are much the same as when he first set out for *Portugal*: But that he thinks himself sufficiently Recompenced for all his Labours, and Warlike Toils, and the Loss both of his *Right Eye* and *Arm*, by the Conscience of having used his utmost Endeavours towards Serving the Queen, and the *British* Nation: A Reward which his most inveterate Enemies cannot Wrest from him.

F I N I S.







Anno Ch.  
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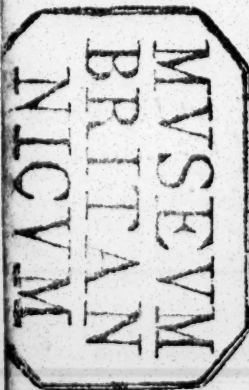
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